REGISTERED No 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,795.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1874.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "SATTARA," 1,238 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander R. Johnson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 7th Feb. 1874, at 5 P.M.

	February 1874.		February 1874.
Leaves BOMBAY	7	Leaves Tuticorin	15
„ Ratnagherry	8	„ Colombo	16
„ Vingorla	8	„ Galle	17
„ Goa	9	„ Nagapatam	20
„ Carwar	9	„ Madras	22
„ Mangalore	10	„ Cocanada	24
„ Cannanore	11	„ Vizagapatam	25
„ Tellicherry	11	„ Bimlipatam	25
„ Calicut	12	„ Gopnalpore	26
„ Beypore	12	„ Balasore	27
„ Cochin	13		March.
„ Alleppy	13	Arrives at CALCUTTA	1

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from them by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P. Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 30th January 1874, at 2 P.M.

	Jan. 1874.		Feb. 1874.
Leave BOMBAY	30	Leave BUSREH	18
„ Kurrachee	Feb. 5	„ Mahomerah	18
„ Guadur	4	„ Bahrein	20
„ Muscat	6	„ Koweit	20
„ Bunder Abbas	8	„ Bushire	20
„ Linga	10	„ Linga	25
„ Bahrein	12	„ Bunder Abbas	27
„ Bushire	12	„ Muscat	March 1
„ Fao	14	„ Guadur	5
„ Mahomerah	14	„ Kurrachee	6
Arrive BUSREH	15	Arrive BOMBAY	9

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Cold Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 30th January 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. D. Hutchison, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 6th Feb., 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following STEAMERS will have DESPATCH as under :—

S. S. " TIMOR" during February.
S. S. " STRATHCLYDE" during March.

They are both fast Steamers, and have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

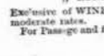
To SUEZ ..... Rs. 300
„ LONDON ..... „ 500

Exclusive of WINES, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate rates.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	.....	£15	.....	£4	Without cook.
Suez	36	.....	23	.....	8	
Port Said	38	.....	24	.....	9	
Alexandria	39	.....	25	.....	9 to 10	
Messina	50	.....	34	.....	14	Including Wines.
Naples	50	.....	34	.....	14	
Leghorn	50	.....	34	.....	14	
Genoa	50	.....	34	.....	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	53	.....	35	.....	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children [not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"ARABIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February 1874.
"ASIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st March 1874.
"INDIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c. carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. ROBICK, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern.....5s. 10d. per oz.
Ditto. ditto Queen's do. .....6s. 0d. „

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

			£	s.	d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at 6 0	12	0	0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at 6 0	7	10	0
12 Table Forks	40 „	at 6 0	12	0	0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at 6 0	7	10	0
2 Gravy Spoons	12 „	at 6 0	3	12	0
1 Soup Ladle	11 „	at 6 0	3	6	0
4 Sauce ditto	12 „	at 6 0	3	18	0
4 Salt Spoons	„	„	2	2	0
24 Tea ditto	14 „	at 6 0	4	11	0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	„	„	1	5	0
			£57	14	0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Dress and Watch Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay ;
Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras ;
Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta ;
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 2nd February, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. CHINA, (2,010 Tons, and 400 H. P.), will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 26th January 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 27th January 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. DELHI, 3,2,178 Tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain G. Lee, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 24th January.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th January 1875.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

DECCAN	3,128 Tons	600 H.P.,	2nd March 1874.
MALWA	2,903 „	450 H.P.,	16th do.
HINDOSTAN	3,113 „	600 H.P.,	30th do.
PEKIN	3,277 „	600 H.P.,	13th April 1874.
MIRZAPORE	3,763 „	600 H.P.,	27th do.

And others to Follow.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class ..... Rs. 600
Second Class ..... Rs. 300

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
NO. 12 APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their room, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, consisting of the following sundries and furniture, viz. :—

Plated ice pitcher, carriage lamps, plated hanging argand lamps, wall lamps, reading lamps, table candlesticks, rich gilted flowered vases, spare domes, children's Chinese tea sets, tin canisters, transparent soaps, Europe handkerchiefs, red paints, stockings, large size pictures, &c., &c.

Furniture consisting of blackwood carved round tables, carved blackwood and mahogany coloured pier tables, looking glasses, bedsteads, full corded bedding, writing desk, cupboard, wardrobes, camp tables, dressing tables, easy chairs, &c., &c.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, muslins, prints, chintz, dhooties, &c. &c.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, a Bay Galloway, an Aden Cow and Calf, at Keith Lodge, Upper Colaba.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the whole of the Household Furniture, &c., the property of Lieuten.-nt-Colonel Lucas, R.A.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER.
No. 7, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Machinery, Blank Books, Office Furniture &c., &c., at No. 5, Meadow Street.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of the Royal Bank of India.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., BOMANJEE DOSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, at No. 5, Meadow Street, first storey, the above articles, consisting of blackwood writing tables and desks, pigeon-holes on stand, bookwood and bookwood cupboards, with and without arm chairs, cabinets for stationery, an English 8-day clock by French, Royal Exchange, and another clock, a large iron fire-proof treasury chest on blackwood stand, Cunliffe's cash books, 2 safes, valuable blank books such as cash books, bill books, &c. &c. all in use at and suitable to a Banking and Mercantile firms, Printed Forms &c.

Also,

Materials of a water wheel machinery, consisting of segments, spur wheels, pinion, centres, clutch handle and axles, collars, two feet bolts, bag of rivets, large bolts and nuts, small ditto, shaft, arms, sheets, galvanised irons, rolls of buckets, pieces of shroudings, pedestals, and brasses.

The above property will be on view from to-morrow, Wednesday, the 28th instant.

TERMS OF SALE.
Cash on delivery of Goods.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESSES FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

(Property of a gentleman.)

A nearly new Madras-built Dog-cart, with lamps.
3 New Bomb-shaped, four-seated Open Carriages.
A ditto Mail Phaeton, by W. Cole.
One ditto Sil-driving ditto.
A new and light Palanquin, Office Shigram with Lamps, painted dark green, lining to match. Price Rs. 400.

HARNESSES.

Just Received for Sale.

A fresh batch of plated and brass-mounted Buggy, Dog Cart, and Carriage Harnesses, highly finished double stitched and best quality of red brown reins. Also few sets very handsome single plated mounted Pony Harnesses, Child's Perambulator, and few pairs of steel pole chains.

Also,

A second-hand very small circular glass-front Miniature Brougham, painted dark green, lining to match.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, Meadow Street.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their room, Meadow Street, No. 40.

Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, containing :—Shirtings, T. Cloths, and Dhotics.

2 Cases Rocking Horses of all sizes covered with real leather and with saddle and rein, complete.

1 Case Mother of Pearls Fancy Goods.
1 Case Dawson Cheroots } Trichinopoly.
20,000 Thompson do. }

1 Case Ivory and fancy Pencils with Knives.

2 Cases very superior fancy Toys, containing Spring Carriages, Horses, Mules, Railways, and other superior Spring Toys, Panorama Views, Magic Lanterns, and a variety of other fancy Goods, ever imported in Bombay.

On account of whom it may concern :—

2 Cases fancy Mechanical Toys.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Landed Properties at Gamdavie Road, Girgaum.

On MONDAY next, the 2nd proximo, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4 o'clock p.m., by order of the Mortgagee, Pursotum Poodjabjee, under an indenture made on the 29th day of November 1872, on account and risk of the Mortgagors Baboo Balajee, Hurrichand Baboojee, Janardhun Ballajee, Sucaram Janardhun, Ragoonath Janardhun, Moroba Janardhun, and Annundibai, widow, the following properties, viz. :—

Lot No. 1. All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the moiety or equal half share of the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed under No. 8, and now assessed under No. 9, situate, lying and being on the western side of Gaumdevee Road in Girgaum in the sub-district of Bholeshwur, containing by admeasurement 107 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 656 and bounded on the east by the Gaumdevee Road, on the west by the share of the said land belonging to Damajee Ballajee, on the north by the share of the said Janardhun Ballajee, on the south by the moiety share of Janardhun Ballajee.

Lot No. 2. All that moiety or equal half share in all that piece or parcel of land or ground and the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, (assessed under No. 8 and now No. 9,) situate, lying and being on the western side of the Gaumdevee Road in the sub-district of Bholeshwur containing by admeasurement 108 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 656, and bounded on the east by the said Gaumdevee Road, on the west by the share of Damajee Ballajee, in the said land, on the north by the other moiety share of the aforesaid Ballajee, on the south by the property of Pootlajee Withuljee.

Lot No. 3. All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying and being on the western side of Gaumdevee Road, in the sub-district of Bholeshwur, containing by admeasurement 98 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 656, and bounded on the east by the said Gaumdevee Road, on the west by the share of Damajee Ballajee, in the said land, on the north partly by the vacant ground, hanging to the Gaumdevee Tempe, and partly by the gullee, on the south by the abovementioned ground, Lot No. 2.

Lot No. 4. All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying, and being on the western side of the said Gaumdevee Road in the sub-district of Bholeshwur, containing by admeasurement 56 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 6, and bounded on the east by the property of Ramjee Govind Bhopee, on the west and north by the vacant ground containing 94 square yards set apart for the common use of all, and on the south by the gullee or passage.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the new Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Mercantile, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement in Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. MENZALEH are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No Claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Steamer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th January 1874.

WANTED, for the Bassim District, a competent LOCAL FUND ENGINEER on a Salary of Rs. 150 per mensem, besides Travelling Allowance.

None but passed hands need apply to the Assistant Commissioner, in charge Bassim District, West Berar.

J. FITZGERALD,
Assistant Commissioner, in charge Bassim District.

NOTICE.—The GENERAL STAMP OFFICE will be REMOVED from WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, to the NEW SECRETARIAT, NORTH WING, GROUND-FLOOR.

C. R. OVANS,
Acting Superintendent of Stamps.

Bombay, 26th January 1874.

THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of RUPEES TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY per SHARE has THIS DAY been made by the Board of Directors, payable at the Office of the Undersigned, in Elphinstone Circle, on or before 4th February 1874.

By Order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th January 1874.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.—NOTICE.—Under arrangement with the G. I. P. Railway Company, the Undersigned is prepared to cart Grain, Seeds, and other Goods booked to Munjid, Carnac and Nicol Sidings on the Elphinstone Estate at 6 annas per Ton if deliverable on the Elphinstone Estate, and at 7 annas per Ton if deliverable in the Town beyond the western boundary of the Estate within the limits of Null Bazaar and Nagpada.

As Goods can be booked to the Elphinstone Estate Sidings at Rail-way Co.'s rate of 9 annas per Ton less than to Borce Bunder, Consignees will save 3 annas, or 2 per Ton, according to destination, on Goods booked to these Sidings as compared with Goods booked to Borce Bunder.

Consignees preferring to take delivery of their own Goods at the Elphinstone Estate Sidings will be charged 5 annas per Ton for Unloading Waggons and for the use of Sidings.

By Order,
JOHN RYAN,
Traffic Manager, Port Trust Bunders.

Carnac Bunder, 26th January 1874.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION with the WILL annexed to the Estate of THOMAS TRISTRAM PIERS, late of Poona, in the Presidency of Bombay, in the East Indies, Colonel in the Bombay Staff Corps, of Her Majesty's Military Service, who died on or about the 29th day of May 1873, having been granted by the High Court of Bombay to EDWARD HADDOUGALL FOGO, Esquire, of Bombay, Merchant, NOTICE is hereby given, that all Creditors of the said THOMAS TRISTRAM PIERS are required to SEND in their CLAIMS upon his Estate to the said Administrator, at the Office of Messrs. Remington and Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, before the 24th February 1874 next, and that the Administrator will after that date proceed to distribute the Estate of the said Thomas Tristram Piers without reference to Claims of which he shall not have notice.—Dated this 24th day of January 1874.

REMINGTON & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that NATHOO GANGJEE, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to JOAQUIM SIMAO DE SOUZA and CONSTANCIO MARIA FIALHO, of Bombay, Christian Inhabitants, all that piece of Fazendari land, with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Japaw Churney Wady, without the Fort, containing by admeasurement in the rowsen feet in length and twenty-two feet in breadth, and bounded as follows :—On the east by the house of Andre Leao Mercado, on the west by the house of Joaquim de Souza, on the north by the house of Francis da Costa, and on the south by the house of Sobabhai Merwanjee, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue and the Municipal Commissioner under No. 8. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of sale, gift, mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known, in writing, to CONSTANCIO MARIA FIALHO, No. 2, Kolbai Wady, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the sale will be completed after the above mentioned period without reference to any such Claim.—Bombay, 27th January 1874.

FOR SALE, the Property of a Gentleman proceeded to Europe, a Light Circular fronted English-built Minirope, BROUGHAM, with Removable Head, nearly ARAB HORSE, and nearly new Plated Mounted HARNESS.

The above to be seen by giving one day's previous notice to

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
No. 7, Meadow Street.

G.'s LINIMENT

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the cure of mange and other skin diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

Per Bottle : Re. 1-8.

Prepared only by TAYLOR & Co.
Chemists, Rampart Row,
BOMBAY.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT, TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

Respectfully invite attention to the following

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS :

FLUID EXTRACT OF TARAXACUM
(SUCCUS TARAXACI.)

This preparation of Taraxacum contains all the medicinal properties of the plant, and is one of the most valuable remedies for diseases of the Liver and disorders of the Digestive Organs. In large doses it acts as a mild Aperient ; in various Chronic diseases its continued use as an Alterative is attended with excellent results.

In Bottles—Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

TREACHER'S COMPOUND PODOPHYLLIN PILLS.

The vegetable Mercury—Podophyllin—is so combined in these Pills, with other Alteratives, and with tonics, that they form an Aperient of great value in this country.

In Bottles—Re. 1.

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA :

Prepared from the very best materials and with the greatest care so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the ingredients of which it is composed.

The beneficial effects of this preparation as an Alterative and Restorative have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent Practitioners.

In Bottles—Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICES.

THE FLOATING THEATRE, ESPLANADE.

THE GREAT MIKADO JAPANESE TROUPE

Perform in the above Theatre

EVERY NIGHT.

Doors open at 8 o'clock ; performance to commence at 9 o'clock P.M.

AND

ON SATURDAY, 31st JANUARY 1874,
A SPECIAL AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
(For Families and Schools.)
At 3 o'clock P.M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Family Tickets to admit three persons (First Class)—Rs. 6.
First Class, Rs. 3. Second Class, Rs. 1. Pit, 8 Annas.

CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO FIRST & SECOND CLASS ONLY.

Mr. A. FEITELSOHN begs to offer his apologies to the public who were disappointed on Friday Night last, and Saturday Afternoon, by there being no performance, and he assures them that the Tent is again erected and properly and securely protected from any similar occurrence.

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre can be seen and Seats secured.

A. FEITELSOHN, Proprietor.
Wm. BURTON, Agent.

TO MERCHANTS, STORE DEALERS, MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

JOHN MOIR & SON,

Aberdeen, and 14, Commercial Street, London, E.,

would direct special attention to their brand of Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalade ; which will be found unequalled for colour, flavour, purity, and general excellence ; and that each tin contains the specified weight. J. M. & S. would invite comparison with any other brand.

*** Awarded the "GRAND MEDAL OF MERIT" at the VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873, for the general superiority of their Manufactures.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is Morson's Pepsine, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules ; and as Wine in ½, ¼, and 1-pint Bottles

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, Morson & Son have prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., 1½ oz. and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is Morson's. Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,
31, 33 & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.
Works—Hornsey and Homerton.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES selected, and Shipping Orders executed, with care and despatch.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

MAHABLESHWUR.

TO LET, "ROCKDALE," the property of Colonel HAGGARD, Kirkee, to whom apply.

HOUSES AT MAHABLESHWUR.

THE Undersigned has many FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET, from this to June. Rents from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000. All applications promptly attended to.

P. MYATT,
The House Agent.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (LIMITED).

ALLOTMENTS of SHARES in the above Society are now being made, and as a large proportion of the proposed Capital has been subscribed, the Directors have decided to commence operations.

Applications for Shares will still be entertained ; but those wishing to avail themselves of the advantages the Society offers, should send in their applications for Shares AT ONCE. Due Notice will be given to Shareholders of the arrival of the first supplies, now being ordered, and of the opening of the business premises.

C. E. MITCHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 16th January 1874.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. DAVID E. GOSTLING in our Firm CEASED on the 31st ultimo.

SCOTT, McCLELLAND, & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st, Jan. 1874.

NOTICE.—With reference to the above Advertisement, the Undersigned has THIS DAY commenced practice as an ARCHITECT and CIVIL ENGINEER. He is prepared to make Designs for Iron Bridges, Civil and Public Buildings, to advise and arbitrate on Professional Matters, and to make Final Measurements and Accounts of Contract Works.

DAVID E. GOSTLING, C.E.,
Fellow Royal Inst. Brit. Architects.

Office, National Bank Building, Bombay, 1st Jan. 1874.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th February 1874, the following VESSELS, as they stand on the day of SALE :—

H. M.'s Iron Paddle Steam Tug SCINDE, burthen in Tons 468 53/94 Builder's Measurement, 140 Horse Power nom nal, with tubular Boilers and a pair of Oscillating Condensing Engines, with feathering floats by Messrs. Poulton and Watt of Birmingham, length on deck 164 feet and 3 inches, breadth extreme 23 feet, breadth of paddle boxes 39 feet and 11 inches, and depth in hold 12 feet and 1 inch, built by M. Pearse & Co., of Durham, in 1862.

H. M.'s Schooner FANNY, with Awnings, Anchors, Cables, Sails, &c., burthen in Tons 103 80/94, length between the perpendiculars 76 feet and 2 inches, breadth extreme 17 feet and 3 inches, and depth in hold 8 feet and 2½ inches, built in Surat in March 1856. She is coppered and fastened with copper and iron fastening.

H. M.'s Schooner GEORGIANA, with Awnings, Anchors, Cables, Sails, &c., burthen in Tons 90, length between the perpendiculars 72 feet, length on upper deck 75 feet and 3 inches, breadth extreme 17 feet and 6 inches, depth in hold 7 feet and 6 inches, built in Bombay in 1856-56. She is coppered and copper fastened as high as the copper line, above copper she is fastened with iron bolts.

The Schooner FANNY and GEORGIANA are now in Dock, and can be examined on communication with the Master Builder of the Dockyard at any time.

The Sale of these Vessels will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offers are sanctioned by Government, a Deposit of 10 per cent. to be paid at the time of sale and the remainder to be paid within 7 days after the acceptance of the offers by Government, otherwise the deposits will be forfeited and the Vessels resold for the benefit of the State.

For List of Stores and further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

G. O'B. CAREW,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 15th January 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF THE WARDHA VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

The Somigaon Station and the temporary station at Hinganghat of the Wardha Valley (State) Railway, which joins the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Wardha, will, under instructions from Government, be opened for Traffic of all descriptions, on the first of February next.

Passenger (Mixed) Trains will run, after the 1st February next until further notice, in connection with the Up and Down Main Line Trains of the G. I. P. Railway, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY only, in each Week.

The Rates and Fares for Goods and Parcels, and Passengers, and the Rules and Regulations for working, which will be the same generally for the Ward a Valley Railway, as those in force for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, can be ascertained on application at Stations, or to the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 21st January 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

GOODS AND PARCELS TO AND FROM BOMBAY AND BYCULLA.

1. On and after MONDAY next, the 26th instant, and until further Notice, the following arrangements with respect to GOODS and PARCELS received at, and forwarded from, the Bombay Stations, Borce Bunder, and Carnac Bunder, and the Byculla Station of this Railway will take effect, viz. :—

2. The Company will not undertake the collection of Goods in Bombay or at Byculla, but will accept all classes of Goods for despatch by this Railway at either Borce Bunder, or Byculla, or Carnac Bunder, at charges which will be 4 pies per maund less than the rates which include collection, now in force for the several dese iptions of Goods respectively.

3. Full Pre-paid Cottons for Bombay will be booked to either Borce Bunder or Carnac Bunder only, at the option of the Sender. When booked to Borce Bunder the present rates will be charged, and the Cotton will be delivered in any part of Bombay, or

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 26TH JANUARY.

EXCHANGE on London is firmer, and prices closed for the mail at nearly an advance of ⅛ on bills both for three and six months' sight, the quotations on Calcutta are quite nominal, it being extremely difficult to sell at the rates given.

Government Securities are unaltered to any quotable extent.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	...	1s. 11 11/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	...	1s. 11 7/16d.
Bank Bills, on demand	...	1s. 11¾d.
Documents, 6 months' sight	...	2s.
Documents, 3 do.	...	1s. 11⅞d.
Credit Bills, 6 do.	...	1s. 11⅞d.
Credit, 3 do.	...	1s. 11¾d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight 97½ to ¾ nominal.
Do demand..... 99¾ to par nominal.

On Madras 30 days' sight 99¾
Do. demand..... par

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 218.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	107¼
Four & half per cent.	102¾
Four per cent.	101¾
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	½ per cent. prem.
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872 ... ½	,, ,,
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	113 ex coupon.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand			6 per cent
Fixed Loans on	do.	to 3 months'	7½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	8½ ,,
Do. *	on Merchandize		9½ ,,
Cash Credit	do.	to 3 months'	8½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	8½ ,,
Do.	do.		9½ ,,
Bank Bills			8½ ,,
Mercantile Paper			8 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4
Carolus ... ... ,,	256
Mexican Dollars ... ... ,,	222
France ... ... ,,	236
Bar Silver... ... ... ,,	59¾
Gold Lee ... ... ,,	17-2½
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch ... ... ,,	17-4
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch ... ... ,,	17

FREIGHT REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING.

RATES by steamer are steady at £2-15-0; by sail they are active, and rates are advancing owing to scarcity of ready vessels.

London	Cotton ... Cases ... Seeds ...	No ship
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton ...	£2 10s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,, ...	£2 10s. 0d. nominal
	Myrabollams ...	£2 5s. 0d.
	Our bills ...	£1 0s. 0d.
	Seeds ...	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre ...	Cotton ... Coffee ...	£2 17s 6d
Overland Steamers—		
London ...		£3 5s. 0d.
Venice ...		£3 0s. 0d.
Trieste ...		£3 2s. 6d.
Liverpool ...		£3 2s. 6d.
Havre Cotton ...		£3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ...	Wheat ...	£2 15s. 0d.
	Seeds ...	£2 15s. 0d.
	Cotton ...	£2 15s. 0d.
China ...	Steamer Cotton ...	Rs. 20 per ton.
	,, Opium ...	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships ...	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...	Salt ...	Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ...		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius ...		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

MONDAY, 26TH JANUARY.

MARKET steady for Spinning shares. Bank of Bombay shares quiet.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank ...	90
22,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Bank of Bengal ...	1,460
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct	Do of Bombay New ...	747½
10,000	500	100	12 p.ct	Do 2nd Rss. issue ...	272½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras ...	1,130
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China ...	265
40,000	284	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank ...	450 ml
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C. ...	200
12,000	250	125	9 p.ct.	National Bank of India ...	128
16,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank ...	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21§-0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	234 ex d.
.....	£20	19-12	do.	Do. New £20 Shares ...	126
.....	£20	13-10	do.	Ditto ...	...
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19-7½	do.	Do. New Shares ...	...

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land C ...	1,370
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	114
750	2,000	2,000	30 p.a.	Mazagon Land ...	940
6,000	1,000	all	15 p.a.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited ...	380

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112½ p.a.	Alexandra Spinning ...	1,500
500	2,500	all	140*	Allianee Spinning ...	2,750
200	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,975
900	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United ...	1,315
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills ...	200
2,500	2,000	all	90p.	Dhurumsey Spinning ...	1,705
750	2,000	all	200 p.a.	Great Eastern ...	2,650
750	1,000	all	...	Jewraj Ballo Mills ...	1,300
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.a.	Manockji Petit's ...	1,440
900	1,000	511	100p.a.	Morarjee Spinning ...	1,300
600	2,500	a 1	150 p.a.	Oriental ...	3,850
500	1,000	400	200p.a.	Royal ...	2,275
500	1,000	1 all	...	Soondercas Spinning ...	1,792

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

154	5,000	2,850	160 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,650
300	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee...	900
1,000	500	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co...	500
1,000	2,000	1,000	200 p.c.	Alexandra Press Co...	2,000
120	12,000	11,000	100 p.a.	Apollo Press Co...	5,500
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,75
200	2,000	all	200p.a.	Bombay Press Co...	850
200	500	all	50 p.a.	Do New...	275
250	1,000	1,000	100 p.a.	Broach Cotton Co ...	500
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company...	700
200	1,250	all	40	Colaba Press Co...	3,900
350	9,000	all	250p.a.	East India Press Co...	2,700
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co...	4,200
300	2,000	1,850	75 p.a.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	430
300	1,000	all	70 p.a.	French Press Co ...	625
200	5,000	1,462	75 p.a.	Imperial Press Co...	750
200	400	350	60 p.a.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	560
200	2,000	5 00	...	Nicol Press-Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
125	2,500	750	125 p.a.	Princeof Wales Press...	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co...	900
400	850	750	125 p.a.	Scinde Press Co...	500
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited...	1,100
75	1,500	1,250	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras...	1,100
125	850	all	80 p.a.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
400	1,000	all	80 p.a.	Volkart United Press Co.	950

o Per share for the half year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of Liquidation.		
..... 95	19½	...	Bank of China ... 1
..... 250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank ... 1
....	...	...	East India Bank ... 1
..... 200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula ... 1
... 200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank ... 0

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

THE market continues in the same state, and prices show no change. No sales have come to our notice.

COTTON.

The last two days our public telegraphic intelligence continues to bring us unfavourable accounts regarding the Liverpool market, and prices there have a downward tendency. Reuter's of the 24th reports the market as closing dull, with Surats depressed, and arrivals are quoted 1/16d. lower. Fair Dhollera is now quoted at 5¼d. per lb., Oomrawuttee at 5⅝d., and Mid Orleans at 8¼d., being a decline of 1/16 in Dhollera and Mid Orleans. Mid Uplands shows also a further decline of ⅛ cent., being quoted at 16⅛ cents. per lb. The sales of the day make up only 8,000 bales of which however 2,500 are Surats and of which only 1,000 are on account of speculation and for exports. The receipts at U. S. ports continue very liberal, being about 29,000 bales on the day, and those at Liverpool are 9,000. Coffee has been very strong. The sum of £150,000 are said to have been withdrawn from the Bank of England, without having any light as to their destination. The cotton market here continues extremely dull and prices have given way about Rs. 5 per candy, with the exception of Broach M. G., which shows a fall of Rs. 10 per candy. The following are our closing quotations :—

New Oomrawuttee (Feb. delivery) ...	Rs. 180 to Rs. 182	
,, Akola (,, ,,) ...	,, 183 to ,, 184	
,, Broach M. G. (March ,,) ...	,, 190 to ,, 192	
,, Hingunghaut ...	,, 213 to ,, 215	
New Dhollerah (April delivery) ...	,, 168	
Old Dhollerah ...	,, 145 to ,, 150	
,, Sawginned ...	,, 170 to ,, 172	
,, Vingorla ...	,, 160 to ,, 162	

The following purchases, which amount to about 800 candies, are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

50 candies New Broach M. G. March ...	at Rs. 190	
250 ,, ,, ,, ...	at ,, 189	
100 ,, ,, Kirklee ,, ,, ...	at ,, 183	
50 ,, ,, Khandeish ...	at ,, 166	
25 ,, ,, ...	at ,, 168	
100 ,, ,, Dhollera ,, April ...	at ,, 168	
250 ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	at ,, 167-63	
50 ,, Old Sawginned ...	at ,, 140	

YARNS.

No sales are reported.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 24th Jan. 1874, compared with the statement issued on 10th January 1874 :—

Liabilities.	10th Jan. Rs.	24th Jan. Rs.
Proprietors Capital :— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ... Rs.	50,00,000	
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ... ,,	10,00,000	
	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities ...	13,00,000	13,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...	1,13,06,980	1,13,33,503
Do. do. do. at Branches.	26,63,025	22,18,726
Other Deposits ...	1,41,15,509	1,19,84,495
Post Bills ...	20,015	19,985
Cash Credits, undrawn ...	5,57,695	4,00,209
Rs.	3,59,77,174	3,32,56,888

Assets.		
Government Securities ...	32,57,531	29,97,514
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper Bullion, and Merchandise ...	15,61,725	18,31,378
Loans, on Security of do. do.	11,20,844	28,15,915
Current Accounts, overdrawn ...	2,807	872
Bills Discounted ...	1,39,12,376	1,40,32,114
Stamps ...	5,393	5,290
Dead Stock ... Rs.	5,01,624	
Amount applied in reduction ,,	95,000	4,06,624
	3,52,006	3,50,990
Bullion ...	5,56,922	1,47,171
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	1,47,20,046	1,06,69,020
Cash and Currency Notes ...		
Rs.	3,59,77,174	3,32,56,888

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Menzaleh (s) ...	Warden ...	Liverpool, Dec 18.
26	India (s) ...	Henderson ...	Bussorah, Jan. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Malwa (s) ...	Hyde ...	Aden and Suez.
	Sea Gull (s) ...	Ridge ...	Calcutta.

The steamer Oorun, Nacoda, to Cutch, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—Ship Benton, to Liverpool.
Barque Lorton Vale, to Rangoon via Cochin.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.		
22	Buckier (s) ... Smith ...	Moulmein, Jan. 15.
	Malta ... Mills ...	London, Sept. 10.
	Palestine (s) ... Owens ...	London, Nov. 11.
	Lady Octavia ... Welsh ...	Newcastle N. S. W., Nov. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	
22	Steamer Patna, Ships Great Victoria, Punjab, Countess of Elgin, Early Morn, and the Foundling.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.		
24	Chalden (s) ...	Bombay and S. Ports.
	Meinam (s) ...	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.		
23	Cathay (s) ...	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—26TH JANUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Annot Lyle, 10 cases slates, A. Esoobhoy; 84 packages glassware, E. Noormahomed; 75 boxes bar soap, A. Goolamhoosein; 50 boxes bar soap, A. Allebhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Nio, s, 46 bales paper, D. Muwanjee & Co.
Good Hope, s, 38 cases stout, P. Framjee & Co.; 12 cases varnish and 200 kegs red lead, H. Allibhoy & Co.; 109 cases window glass, T. Mooyabhoy; 12 casks paints, Forbes & Co.; 15 cases provisions and 78 cases oilmanstores, H Pestonjee and Sons; 50 boxes tin plates, H. D. Fisher & Co.; 10 packages papers, A. Abdoolrahim & Co.; 4 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer & Co.; 12 cases port, John Campbell & Co.; 100 boxes tin plates, H. E. Jaitha's Sons; 21,000 tiles, R. Mahadeo & Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia, s, 100 boxes claret, H. Pestonjee & Sons; 35 boxes corks, P. Heerjeebhoy's Sons; 302 cases brandy, Cowasjee Brothers.

DAILY EXPORTS.—26TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mistress of the Seas, 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.
18 bales cotton, Duramsey Framjee; 112 bales rags, Canjee Moloo.
Lady Allan, 245 cwts. hemp and 250 cwts. coir yarn, Premjee Ranchordass.
Benefactress, 300 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham & Co.
Contest, 240 cwts. coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow.
Dunraven, s, 300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 66 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co.; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bro'hers; 72 bales cotton, the L. A. & A. Co.; 30 bales wool, Premjee Oukrada; 275 bales cotton, Khuttow Muckenjee; 35 bales wool, Bhanjee Tosun; 60 bales wool and 10 bales wool waste, Bhimjee Girdhur.
South Tyne, s, 27 bales cotton and 1,000 cwts. myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.; 187½ cwts. coir yarn, Phanjee Heerjee; 30 bales wool, Bhimjee Nathu; 30 bales wool, Poonjee Nursey; 65 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee; 100 bales cotton, Austrian Trading Co.; 20 bales wool and 13 bales cotton, Hurrydass Luckmedass; 30 bales wool, Nobhraj Narotundass; 550 packages wool, dates, J. H. A. Kurrim.
Colaba, s, 200 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.; 200 bales wheat, Hajee Hassum Hajee Meetha; 30 bales cotton, Bhimrow Bhunjee; 640 packages wet dates, Enderjee Moonsey.
Ariel, s, 195 cwts. horns, Nanseebhoy Gangjee; 950 bales cotton, Framjee Sandie & Co; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co.
Nio, s, 350 bags wheat, Hajee Hassum Hajee Meetha.

FOR LONDON.

Bertha, s, 500 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.
China, s, 295 cwts. deer horns, Nanseebhoy Gangjee; 28 cwts. croton seed, Huseain Noormahomed; 10 bundles silk, Jairaj Peerbhoy; 8 bundles silk, Morarbhoy Vizhoosun; 192 cwts. oilabnum, Allana Munjee; 9 cwts. fishmaws, Fazul Mahomed Dama; 1½ cwts. fishmaws, Alladin Bebul; 147 cases oilabnum, Suchoo Khakey; 44 cases oilabnum and 4 cases gum, Peerbhoy Nuthoo.
Good Hope, s, 11 cases wax, Cowasjee Maneckjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Stamford, s, 205 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Hindoostan, s, 1 0 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

China, s, 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia, s, 400 bags gingelly seed, Alsen Riebe & Co; 133 bags coffee, E. Lupi.

FOR VENICE.

Hindoostan, s, 50 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

John Dixon, s, 846 bags gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.
Hindoostan, s, 250 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

China, s, 30 cwts Singapore leaves, Behrend Brothers; 13½ cwts. indigo, H. Z. Abedin.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi (s) 184 chests opium, C. Ebram; 10 chests opium, R. Hubbroy; 16 chs to opium, E. D. Sassoon; 18 chests opium, H. Noormahomed; 8 chests opium, H. I. A. Khaluk; 51½ chests opium, David Sassoon & Co.; 7 chests opium, H. Chinnoram; 7½ chests opium, G. Boldewalas; 3 chests opium, G. Keonjhal; 11 chests opium, S. Bhoothermull; 31 chests opium, G. Luckmeram; 8 chests opium, N. Nowrungroy; 10 chests opium, R. Premsook; 10 chests opium, G. Chajooram; 21 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi (s), 57 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.; 10 chests opium E. J. Ebrahem; 30½ chests opium, B. & A. Hormusjee; 14 chests opium, T. Sittaram; 16 chests opium, J. Dulsookhroy; 10 chests opium, T. Gunsumdass; 40 chests opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw & Co.; 7 chests opium S. Gopinath; 25½ chests opium, D. D. Ghandy & Co.; 10 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 5 chests opium, G. Baldewdass; 10 chests opium, T. Sitaram; 10 chests opium, L. Lillachund; 45 chests opium, D. Cawasjee Tata; 25 chests opium, R. Callooram.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteriological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m., 19s. East. Height of Barometer above the Sea—37 feet.

January 1874.	Mean of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.					Wind.		Movements in 24 hours.
	Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the air.	Wet-bulb Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded as 1.)	Maximum temperature of Air read at 10 P.M.	Minimum temperature of Air read at 6 A.M.	General Direction.	
	In.	O	O	O		O	O			Mls.
19	30·023	74·8	68·3	65·0	·729	2·0	82·4	67·9	ESE, E, E. SE, W, WNW, NW, NNW, N.	166
20	·013	74·7	69·2	66·6	·765	0·0	79·7	67·8	N, NNE, NE, E. WNW, NW, N.	171
21	29·996	73·9	68·3	65·7	·765	0·0	79·4	66·9	N, NE, WNW, NW, N.	228
22	30·027	72·2	65·9	62·6	·726	3·2	77·1	67·0	N, NNE, N, NNW, N.	351
23	·058	70·9	62·8	57·9	·643	1·2	74·8	65·7	N, NNE, NNW, NW, N.	349
24	29·988	68·7	58·3	50·9	·537	0·0	74·8	61·8	N, NNW, NW, NNW, N, NNE.	364
25	·940	69·2	58·9	51·3	·540	7·0	74·5	60·9	N, NNE, NE, NW, NNW, N.	281

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 24.

Spencer, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.
Spurway, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, from leave, from Neilgherries.
Tennyson, Captain, 17th Regiment, on retirement, from Peshawur.

JANUARY 26.

Johnston, M. D, Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, on duty, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES—JANUARY 24.

Preese, Colonel, Madras Infantry, on leave, to Bengal.

JANUARY 26.

Impey, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Nicholetts, Lieutenant, 5th Regiment N. I. I., on medical certificate, to England.
Tennyson, Captain, 17th Regiment, on retirement, to England.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 24th Jan.

Lieut J WT Spencer, doing duty with No 2 Company Native Artillery, is permitted to rejoin the 18th Bgde R. A, on being relieved by Lieut Mayhew.
Lieut J de B Lynch, R.C., is attached to the 10th N.L I, for duty.
The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 18th Jan 1874 :—
Surg Maj G T Hunter, Indian Medical Department.
The following orders are confirmed :—
Sholapore Station Order, dated 13th Jan 1874, appointing Capt Trench, Quartermaster 19th N I, to be Station Staff Officer.
2nd Light Cavalry—Regimental order, dated 15th Jan 1874, directing Capt Gabb to resume his appointment of 1st Squadron Subaltern, and to perform the duties of 3rd Squadron Officer in addition to his own, during the absence of Maj Phillips on furlough.
The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—
Staff Corps—Capt W Jacob, 1st Wing Subaltern, 19th N I, from 23rd Jan to 21st F b 1874, in extension to remain in Bombay on medical certificate.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Jan. 22.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr J S Campbell, Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, has obtained furlough to Europe for seven months, together with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th Jan 1874.
Capt E C Corbyn, Asst Comr, reported his arrival at Bombay on return from furlough on the 13th January 1874, and is posted to the Umballah District.
Mr. J Frizelle, Asst Comr, is transferred from the Gurgaon to the Delhi District.
Mr T A O'Connor, Asst Dist Supt of Police, is transfrred from the Rawulpindi to the Umritsur District.
Mr H Beck, Asst Dist Supt of Police, and Mr G St. B Browne, Offg Asst Dist Supt from the Lahore is posted to the Rawaulpindi District.
Mr E B Steedman, Asst Comr, made over charge of the Civil Treasury of Gujrat to Mr H E Perkins, Depy Comr, on the 23rd Dec 1873.
Mr G E Wakefield, Depy Comr, made over charge of the Civil Treasury of Sirsa to Mr A Anderson, Asst Comr, on the 2nd Jan 1874.
Mr C R Hawkins, Asst Comr, made over charge of the Civil Treasury of Jhelum to Mr B. A. Fox, Extra, Asst Comr, on the 5th Jan 1874.
Mr J C Brown, Asst Comr, made over charge of the Civil Treasury of Gujrat to Mr H E Perkins, Depy Comr, on the 23rd Dec 1873.
Mr G E Wakefield, Depy Comr, made over charge of the Civil Treasury of Sirsa to Mr A Anderson, Asst Comr, on the 2nd Jan 1874.
Mr C R Hawkins, Asst Comr, made over charge of the Civil Treasury of Jhelum to Mr B. A. Fox, Extra, Asst Comr, on the 5th Jan 1874.
Mr J C Brown, Asst Comr, made over charge of the Civil Treasury of Gujrat to Mr H E Perkins, Depy Comr, on the 23rd Dec 1873.
Mr A S Roberts, Asst Comr, made over charge of the Civil Treasury of Bannoo to Major J W Johnstone, Depy Comr, on the forenoon of the 13th Jan 1874.
Mr F Cunningham, Asst Comr, made over charge of the Civil Treasury of Jhang to Mr T Tolbort, Depy Comr, on the afternoon of the 16th Jan 1874.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Jan. 24.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr S H James, Asst Mag, Etah, has been granted 14 days' leave with effect from the 1st April, 1874, for the purpose of attending the examination for high proficiency in Urdu and Hindee, to be held in Calcutta in April, 1874.
Mr G E Ward, Joint Mag and Depy Collr, Furruckabad, twenty months' furlough, with effect from the 15th March, 1874, together with the usual subsidiary leave.
The services of the Rev W W Nicolls, Chaplain of Benares, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, with effect from the 12th Dec, 1873.
The services of the Rev J F A Gavin, Chaplain of Roorkee, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, Home Department, for employment in the Central Provinces.
Messrs F Wright and H F Evans, Asst Settlement Officers, Cawnpore, to have powers of Settlement Officers under Section 18, Act XIX, of 1873.
The services of Mr H C Barstow, Joint Mag and Depy Collr, 1st grade, Bareilly, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India Foreign Department.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Maj F W Dunbar, Dist Supt of Police, who reported his return from furlough on the 26th Dec, 1873, is posted to the Etah District.
Maj R Annesley, Asst Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade, with effect from the 5th Nov 1873.
Mr C F Knyvett, Asst Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade, with effect from the 8th Oct 1873.

GENERAL (EDUCATIONAL) DEPARTMENT.

Mr A E Gough, B A, from the 4th to the 3rd grade of Educational Officers, with effect from the date of joining his appointment as Professor of English Literature, Muir Central College, Allahabad.
The Rev C E Wheeler, Chaplain of Shahjehanpore, is transferred to Roorkee.
The Rev H J James, Chaplain of Mussoorie and Dehra Doon, is transferred to Chukrata.
Mr H F Evans, Asst Settlement Officer, Furruckabad and Etah, is transferred in the same capacity to Cawnpore.

JUDICIAL (CRIMINAL) DEPARTMENT.

His Honour has been pleased to invest the undermentioned Officers with the powers specified :—
Under Section 37 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1872), the undermentioned Officers to be Mags of the 1st Class :—
Mr J W Muir, Asst Mag, Mr J W Harris, Asst Mag, Mr E Stack, Secon d Asst Secy to Govt, Mr D F Addis, Asst Mag, Mr A W Cruickshank, Asst Mag, Mr T Stoker, Asst Mag, and Mr H M Bird, Asst Mag.
Under Section 38 of Act XIX of 1873, Mr H D Willock, Collr of Boolundshuhur, to be in charge of the Settlement of the villages of Gunneshgurh and Jamespore in that District.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr E L Hunt, Asst Engr, 1st grade, attached to the Light Provincial Railways, N-W Provinces, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindoostanee on the 19th ultimo.
Capt A T Fraser, R E, and Capt H Dovetou, R E, respectively made over, and received charge of, the Allygurh Subdivision, of the Meerut Provincial Division, on the afternoon of the 23rd Decbar.
Mr J Perrot, Asst Engr, 1st grade, joined the Nurora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, on the 31st idem.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, January 21.)

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Mr George Mainwaring Currie, Asst Mag and Colr, whose services were recently placed at the disposal of the Comr of Bhaugulpore, is posted to Monghyr.
Mr W. R. Johnston, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, is appointed to have temporary charge of the Sub-Division of Cox's Bazar, in Chittagong, with effect from the date on which he relieved Mr J Posford.
Mr Thomas Walton, B A, is appointed to act as Additional Judge of Backergunge and Jessore, and Additional Sessions Judge of Furreedpore and Jessore, in the Second Grade, with effect from the date on whi h he may relieve Mr A B Falcon.
Mr H L Dampier, Secy to the Govt of Bengal, is appointed to act as an Additional Member of the Board of Revenue in addition to his other duties.
Mr T E Dempster, Actg Extra Asst Comr, Hazareebagh, is transferred temporarily to Tirhoot, where he will act as an Additional Depy Mag and Depy Collr at Durbhunga.
Mr Charles Raban, Asst Supt of Police, Mymensing, is transferred temporarily to Chumparun, where he will act as an Additional Depy Mag and Depy Collr at Bettiah.
Mr Malcolm Fulcher Beamish, Asst Supt of Police, Jessore, is transferred temporarily to Tirhoot, where he will act as an Additional Depy Mag and Depy Collr at Seetamurhee.
Mr James Anderson, Joint-Mag and Depy Colr, in charge of Cox's Bazaar, is vested with the powers of a Colr, to enable him to dispose of the land acquisition proceedings in that Sub-Division.
The subsidiary leave which was granted to Maj A E Campbell, Dept Comr of Seebsagor, under orders of the 23rd Dec 1873, will take effect from any date between the 15th Jan. and 15th Feb 1874 on which he may elect.
Mr Edward Melian Showers, Asst Supt of Police, is appointed to the charge of the District Police of Backergunge from the date on which he may relieve Mr J H Thompson.
The following Asst Supts of Police of the Third Grade are appointed to act in the Second Grade :—
Mr Cha les Raban, vice Mr H B Munro, appointed to act in the First Grade.
Mr Richard Augustus Doyly Bignell, vice Mr W B Savi, appointed to act in the First Grade.
Mr C R Gouldsbury, Asst Supt of Police, Darjeeling, is transferred from the Darjeeling to the Purneah District for employment on relief work.
It is notified that for the present the business of the Bengal Secretariat will be divided as below :—
Mr H L Dampier—Revenue, Agriculture, Forests, Financial, Statistics,
Mr C Bernard—Scarcity and Relief.
Mr Rivers Thompson—All other subjects.
Officers are requested to address their communications accordingly.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Arthur Clifford Tute, B A, Asst Mag of Hajeepore, Tirhoot, is vested with the powers of a Mag of the First Class, and with powers to try cases summarily the offences mentioned in Section 222 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
Mr John Charles Vesey, Actg Joint-Mag and Depy Colr, Second Grade, Chittagong, is vested with powers under Sections 142, 157, 417, and 521, of the Criminal Procedure Code.
Mr George Mainwaring Currie, Asst Mag and Colr, who has under separate orders of this date been posted to Monghyr, is vested with the powers of a Mag of the First Class.
Mr Henry Shaw Thomson, Judge of the Small Cause Courts of Dacca and Moonsheegunge, is allowed two months' leave on medical certificate from the 6th Jan 1874.
Mr William Henry Rylandt, Judge of the Small Cause Court of Sealdah, is appointed to act in the First Grade of Small Cause Court Judges and Subordinate Judges, with effect from the date of taking charge of his present office.
Mr T E Dempster, who has under separate orders of this date been tempor rily transferred to Tirhoot, will exercise the powers of a Mag of the Second Class.
Mr Charles Raban, who has under separate orders of this date been temporarily transferred to Chumparun, will exercise the powers of a Mag of the Second Class.
Mr Malcolm Fulcher Beamish, who has under separate orders of this date been temporarily transferred to Tirhoot, will exercise the powers of a Mag of the Second Class.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—BENGAL.

Mr J C G Keddie, Asst Engr, first grade, attached to the Patna District, passed in the Departmental Standard on the 1st Dec 1873.
Mr A J Oldham, Tempy Asst Engr, second grade, is posted to the Western Sone Survey Division.
Mr R W Everett Green, Asst Engr, first grade, Eastern Sone Survey Division, passed in the Departmental Standard on 12th Jan 1874.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom ...	Feb. 2	... 5-30 P.M.	... 6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee ...	Jan. 26	... 11 A.M.	... 12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 30	... 11 A.M.	... 12 A.M.
Australian ...	Feb. 7	... 4-30 P.M.	{ No after packet
China ...	Jan. 27	... 4-30 P.M.	... 5-30 P.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c. ...		... 5-30 P.M.	... 6-30 P.M.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The next Australian M

to the individual manipulating the rope, man's great enemy, Satan. He interrogated the man, whose name was Bismarck, as to his object in thus expending time and physical force upon the building to which the rope was attached. Bismarck's rejoinder was, that he was bent upon razing the sacred edifice to the ground; whereupon he was further questioned as to how long he had been engaged in this impossible task. Three months, said Bismarck, to him of the house of, Darkness; to which Satan calmly replied, —"Well, how much longer do you expect to keep at this work to ensure success." Three months more, ejaculated the persevering German; to which the "Evil" One jeeringly answered that he had been engaged for 700 years in his attempt to demolish the ecclesiastical building, and that he had signally failed in the attempt.

MILITARY ITEMS.

It is stated that Jhansie is to be abandoned as a military station. The detachments of the 63rd, now there, will rejoin the head-quarters of the regiment at Nowgong shortly.

Exchanges from the first to the second battalion and *vice versa* have been sanctioned between Captain F. N. Caldwell and Captain E. R. M. Baskerville of the 11th Foot.

Mr. S. Purdon has, the *Civil and Military Gazette* tells us, been permanently appointed Assistant Superintendent of Army Schools, and will probably be raised to the rank of Lieutenant.

BANGALORE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

KISTNAVERUM, 12ND JANUARY.

To-day has been quite a gala day in camp thousands of spectators arrived to witness the "grand march past," and the Madras Railway Company have every reason to pray that it might continue for ever, and the proprietor of the refreshment rooms at the railway station must have realised a little fortune. The gathering included the *élite* of Bangalore, along with thousands of natives, mounts and conveyances of the most nondescript sort. The occupants of some of the vehicles must have had a considerable appetite for dinner before they reached home, as jolting about over the rough ground was certain to settle their breakfasts. The morning was beautiful as ever Bangalore weather could make it at this period of the year, only rather warm: the gradual assertion of his power by "King Sol" putting many of the gentler sex (who were minus their parasols) to some curious contrivances to escape his majesty's rays; amongst others one bevy of fair ladies in a "drag," sported aloft a large, thick travelling rug, evidently thinking complexion worth preserving even at the loss of a little personal comfort. All the troops were astir soon after reveille, making their different roads to the rendezvous, distant from the farthest camp about five miles, the second infantry division being the most convenient; and by half-past seven the parade had "formed up" in column at twelve paces interval. Lord Napier arrived on the ground at 8-30, and was received with a salute of seventeen guns, with infantry at the present; rode down the line, through the artillery and cavalry, wheeled round and back to the saluting point; and as soon as His Excellency had taken up his position, the "march past" commenced. First came Royal Horse Artillery, then Royal Artillery, followed by the 18th Hussars, and the Mysore Silladar Horse finished the mounted troops; the twelve infantry regiments then came on in quick time, open column of companies, first division leading, and after getting the course clear ranks were changed and the manœuvre repeated, on which "battalions" marched home, His Lordship expressing great satisfaction at the general appearance and steadiness of the troops, especially of H. M.'s 48th Regiment, whose bright scarlet jackets, never having been in wear in a hot station like Bellary, contributed not a little to their gay look; and particularly in contrast with H. M.'s 89th Regiment, who with the amount of parades and duty in Bangalore scarcely look so glittering, although His Lordship repeated his encomium of a few days previous on the steady marching of the latter corps. The infantry disposed of, some of the cavalry were detained for a closer inspection, and the noon-day gun had fired before the Commander-in-Chief rode off the ground to the customary salute, doubtless to the gratification of the numerous staff and also of the equally numerous throng of ladies in attendance. His Lordship had intended to leave this evening, but has deferred his departure for another day in order to inspect the "native regiments" more minutely: it is whispered for the purpose of noting and reporting upon their efficiency. It is also said that Lord Hobart is to visit the camp next week; if so, there will be another day or two of reviews; then the Commander-in Chief of Madras will probably take a turn on his own account. This won't leave much to spare out of the last week for divisional engagements; and, judging from the reports of the Roorkee Camp of Exercise, this may be counted as the great deficiency in the Bangalore assemblage. Why on earth such a point of vital importance in the instructions to be given to masses of troops, as an outline of what they would require in the battle-field and yet can only get a practical idea of on occasions like the present: why this point should be ignored remains for wiser heads to say.

There is nothing else of particular interest; the Army Semaphagh in full swing, and plenty of music, noise and dust are all the attractions after parade is over.

THE CATHEDRAL CHOIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Driven from my tub last night by the cold, I went into the Cathedral, attracted by the view of punkahs frantically pulled, and hoping once more to feel warm; but I soon came to the conclusion that there were other reasons for pulling them than the temperature—probably the Church authorities don't like paying coolies that don't work—the Church always liked a *quid pro quo* and something beyond if possible—or perhaps the congregation is so used to punkahs that it would disturb their serenity to stop them. One thing, however, I did ascertain, and that was one of the causes of Signor Inzoli's failure. Tell it not in Gath or anywhere else. But the choir singing in the Cathedral is simply perfection, and I don't wonder that people will not go and hear the Italians after listening to the exquisite rendering of the Anthem last night. The solos above all were admirably given and quite in unison with the solemn and impressive tone in which the whole service is now conducted. The wonder to me is that there should be any infidels and unbelievers left in Bombay, at all. DIOGENES.

THE CONSERVANCY OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The paragraph in your paper of 21st instant beginning with "stinks" tempts me to say that the conservancy of Melbourne is being disposed of on a very common-sense principle. All sorts of scientific trials have ended in simplicity. There are now 9,000 pans used at, say, so many houses, the contents of which are carried away at night in iron tank carts to places outside the city, and generally within a mile of it, where trenches three feet deep by three wide have been dug, into which the carts are emptied, and the earth of the trenches replaced on the top of the deposit. This was done and has succeeded signally after the dry earth system was discarded, because it trebled the number of tons to be removed, and when deodorisation had well nigh stunk the place out. No inconvenience whatever has followed. I lived within half a mile of Royal Park where a weighty proportion of the mess was bestowed, which naught but my ears told me of, for I heard the carts rumble past my house in the night season; and early in the morning I have even attended at the trenches, doubting to smell what mortals smelt before! But, on that shore by Horror haunted, there came balm, aye balm of Gilead. The earth once shovelled in, the ghost is laid for evermore. So complete is the eclipse, that I have caught myself muttering of my friends—"On the morrow they will leave me, as my hopes have flown before." I quite understand it at all the Bombay difficulty cannot be got rid of in trenches dug at the Flats. But a good deal might be buried there. And there are other convenient places where trenches may be dug. At any rate I can testify to the effect of three or four feet of earth placed on house excreta in trenches near Melbourne, which acts so as to extinguish completely all sorts of noisesomeness; and the trenching has improved the land at Royal Park so much that cowkeepers and others are paying four shillings per week per beast for the pasturage, which is quite first rate. The heavy rainfall here would be a difficulty in the way of carrying out this scheme, but I doubt if it be insuperable.—Yours, &c.

GILBERT ELLIOT, Bombay C. S.

POONA GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

24TH JANUARY.

Not long since a gay party of children, with pleasant happy faces, fresh as the morning itself that was chosen for their excursion, and to each member of whom might have been applied with not a little appropriateness, and perhaps some little qualification, those melodious words, turned with such a "tender grace" of the poetic lion of the English aristocracy—"A young Aurora of the air"—set out the other day from the Convent School on a picnic trip to one of our delightful gardens of roses; but the poetry of the thing was sadly set at nought—and yet, perhaps, I should not say so, for the blooming picnicians, blushing in their pride of place, were raised to an attitude, by no means to be despised, on a raw cold morning, on the backs of those very patient beasts poetically dubbed the long-eared kind. As these patient quadrupeds were not mustered in strong enough numbers for the fair riders, some of the latter walked a portion of the way, and were then given place to by those who had preceded them in the mounts; and all this was done with the utmost good humour: indeed, they looked so happy that an "old moustache as I am" felt a little tragic on the occasion and could not help sighing,

* * Youth * * * * * Young Love and Joy,
Ah happy years! once more who would not be a boy!

But I forget, for (and I think I have suggested as much above) the loud throng were all equestriennes, and I am not sure of any poetess having wished "to be a girl," at all events not in those words exactly—therefore my quotation must answer "the dream, the fancy." A picturesque group of these children (some of whom may grow chary at the substantive) whose healthy rosy cheeks deepened in glow with the excitement of pleasure, perhaps, were photographed some mornings ago by a professional photographer. A little boarded platform was raised in the backyard of the Convent School, in the "mellow shade," of course, and the pretty group were arranged thereon in graceful and suggestive attitudes, among beautiful and quaint devices and insignia of the school. The prettiest features of the group were the little angels with their wings of glory spread as if about to fly, or, to give them the more delicate colouring of the Laureate's word-painting of Love—they "spread their sheeny vans for flight." The figure of Justice, with a sword in one hand and a pair of scales in the other, and robed in pale pink gauze with a crown of gold on her head, was strikingly beautiful, and indeed, to judge from the soft expression of "placid beauty," that beamed from the young face of the lovely goddess, guilt will not have much to fear when approaching her footstool. The photograph, however will sadly lack the effectiveness of the living picture, "live with pain and with passion," as grouped on the morning in question and seen by any bystander, and, unless painted, will be almost unmeaning.

Lately your *Tatler*, in mentioning the Preventive Officers' ball in the Town Hall, remarked on damages done to the piano there, which subsequently was responded to in your columns by one of the parties concerned. A migratory bird from your busy island has flown hither and gives the following facts in connection with the "big event," which may be interesting to your readers:—"The ball was an unprecedented success," pipes the bird, by way of introduction, and "blinking bonnily" the while, for which he hath a happy knack when in a state of fluttering excitement. "Three hundred happy faces beamed pleasantly in the great hall, and in sooth

There was a sound of revelry by night,
And all the dunders there had gathered then,
Her beauty and her chivalry, and bright
The lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men."

Here the bird got a whit choked in the intense excitement of the moment, and blinked immoderately again. Then he proceeds slowly—"The music was splendid, having been composed of ten *string chaps*, the *floor* cloth *very good*—looking during the 'twang' of the instruments like Byron's 'melodious wave' whereon like silver fishes 'twinkled' the slender feet of Beauty"—nearly choked again; but recovers after a short blinking of the eyes, and proceeds, recalling to mind the floor-cloth—"Very good, supper better, lighting admirable, no rows, and as many as forty-four unmarried ladies were present——"; but here the little bird completely broke down, and, immoderate blinking was the consequence. Revives however, and resumes again. "We commenced at nine and knocked off at 5 o'clock (cock crow). A monthly subscription has been started for this year's ball, which will surpass that of last year. The decorations were beautiful. Custom House flags waved proudly every where and cocoanut leaves formed bowers between the pillars, and flags from the shipping were hung where their 'splendid dyes' could gleam brightest. Nor the least attractions in the gay fairy scene were the inviting 'Welcome' and hope-breathing 'Happy New Year' that glowed in the blaze of the myriad lights." And now about the breaking of the piano—"It was not," says the bird, "quite what the Bombay *Tatler*, so amusingly yet stingingly set it down as; but—shall I tell you? Yes I will, in echoes of whispers caught hereabouts:—One who can

* * * charm with a tender note
The souls in Purgatory:

at least be believed he can—and it is a harmless belief, felt his musical breast swelling with the 'tenor masterpiece' that was trembling therein, and another whose little limbs were restlessly moving in undulating curves, at once he starred it—comically, of course, on the Bijou boards in the 'light fantastic toe,' these two luminaries were burning to shed their lustre on the piano, and ——and ——;" but here the bird, for the last time broke down irrecoverably, and blinked immoderately.

On the nights of Thursday and Saturday last, the Poona Amateur Dramatic Society made their first appearance in the Assembly Rooms. The pieces selected for their debût were the melodrama of "The Fire Raiser," and the farce entitled "We all have our Little Faults." "The Fire Raiser" is a heavy piece and requires much acting, and I think the P. D. S. A. might with profit have chosen a lighter piece, and left this for a later date, when the difficult art of "holding the mirror up to nature" so as to catch the most effective reflections of that good dame's honest old face, would have been better acquired by these votaries of Thespis. They, however, did their utmost to please, and if, and how they succeeded, or not, in doing so, you will be able to judge for yourself presently. Elkana White, the hero of the drama, is a character whose spirit the author of the play has imbued with the "night side of nature," all the darker passions of the soul burning like a voloanic fire in that one withering word—revenge. Mr. Charles Verner, who represented the character, is a man of decided talent and understood his cast. His meeting in the glen of gloom with his rival, where the dismal silence of the rocks was broken only by the freezing words of a yearning revenge, was particularly effective, and Mr. Verner fully entered into the spirit of the dramatist. His gestures were quite in keeping with his elocution, and his restless gait, the rise and fall of a voice ruffled with stormy emotions, the upward glance of a suspicious eye, and the "sneering demon" on his lip, all helped to make his character a complete success. Joey Stokes was a star, of no less magnitude than Elkanah White, in his own peculiar brilliancy. Nature was certainly in the mood comique when she moulded Mr J. Raymond. His every movement, his expression of tongue and face savour of the ludicrous, and before your risible faculties have forgotten his "latest," he touches them again with something better. As Joey Stokes, when he slept at the bell-rope, crying faint and fainter "all's well" with all the most wry facial contortions, and the strangest sounds the human voice is capable of, accompanied by his own nasal bassoon, he was inimitable. Master John Horner comes next in merit. Precocity is a property that Mr. F. Marston, whose cast the character was, has largely invested in. He might have over-done some parts and under-done others, yet I could not see who else among the company could have better sustained the character. Hal Hardenbrase, though three feet nothing in his pumps, possesses an incalculable amount of that high-sounding metal yclept brass, and was quite able to wield the sword bravely, though the weapon tried to baffle him in regard to their respective lengths. Ralph Gayton (Mr. F. Henry) oftentimes defied old age by straightening himself from a bent position. He seemed to have been a good patron too of the "Silver Lamb," of which by the way he was host, as a rather youthful flush brightened his aged cheeks. Mr. Henry has a fine voice; but lacks a knowledge of a proper use of it. Colonel Launce Leolyn swaggered too much and spoke too rapidly. He requires tuition and seems susceptible of improvement. Crazy Ruth, the cast of Miss Amy Sedgwick, is an impassioned character, and passionate display is certainly not Miss Sedgwick's forte. There were passages in her part intensely emotional; but they were interpreted by a mere clasping together of the hands or pressing of the temples, and the burning words of the author fell lukewarm, if not positively cold, on the audience. Miss Sedgwick would, I think, do remarkably well in "quiet" characters, where a gentle bearing and gentle words are primal. Homer Jekyl and Dame Hetty Horner strided the boards majestically, and with much dignity; in very much the style two telegraph posts in petticoats, if animated, would, I should think, move. Their voices were as sweet as thunder, and a small patch of cloud covered with great beauty their upper lip. They were of no mean stature, too; but some said this latter was owing to the highlows they had worn, by way of change. After the melodrama, Mr. Gawk or Gough (I forget exactly which name the gentleman bore) sang "The Royal Baby." I am sorry to say it was far from royally done. He scorned to open the roll of music (*a la* Sims Reeves) in his hand, though he forgot the words; then stared majestically the while into the ceiling, and suddenly diving down his head to the audience, like an affrighted teal, he stalked with "great strides" off the stage. Then came the "modern wizards of the north," and it would have been better for all parties had they kept their magic portfolio sealed on the occasion. The absence of "down" from their cheeks and lips is no excuse for their exhibition before a public audience. Their "illusions" have been seen times and often in Poona, done more skilfully and rapidly, and ought to have been confined by them to their own private circle of friends. Mr. Raymond next sung two songs (the second in response to an encore on the first), which were enthusiastically received by the audience, and deservedly too, for Mr. R. did them high justice. The farce came next, and like most farces was ridiculously noisy and clumsy. There were many broad passages in it which mightwith gain, have been pruned down, or entirely omitted. The farce was, however, well acted, and Mrs. Charles Verner, in particular, was the life of the piece. She delivered Rollick and Goosey two slaps that had a lively effect on their cheeks, a "living glow" burning thereon for some time after. Poor Rollick could not for the life of him forget the "sweet pain," and whenever, subsequently, he saw Mrs. Verner's, *embonpoint* figure he tremblingly exclaimed, "But she's a powerful woman." Mrs. Verner's forte seems to be low comedy, as she was very tame in the drama. On Saturday night two commissioned representatives of the British colours kept up an annoyingly vulgar titter, and were complimented by Mr. Verner in words to the following effect:—"He thought from their colours that they were gentlemen; but that they certainly did not act as such. If they thought the company were making fools of themselves on the stage, the gentlemen (!) need not befool themselves off it. If they did not like the performance the door was open and their money available." I need not tell you the *compliment* had a salutary effect. The play on the whole was a success, and the attendance might have been less sparse. The company have my best wishes.

A few words about the weather before concluding. The nights and mornings are unusually cold. During the day, too, one might be out of doors without having reason to complain of Sol's ubiquity. The Jamsetjee Fountain is in sparkling play, and the trees are as green and the flowers as rosy as ever. If spring in England is not less pleasant than our present weather, I must for once differ from Tom Moore, when he sung

"* * * Spring would be but gloomy weather
If we had nothing else but spring."

ALPHA.

BOMBAY.

European Vagrants.—Yesterday there were thirty European vagrants in the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

Dacoity.—A correspondent writes that last week four Hindoo females were looted by a number of dacoits in the village of Chicklee, in the Surat collectorate.

The Levee.—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee and Mr. Allan F. Turner were present at the levée on Friday. Their names were accidentally omitted from the list we published yesterday.

Earthquake at Chicklee.—A Surat paper states that on the 20th inst., about 2 A.M., a slight shock of earthquake was felt at Chicklee, in the Surat collectorate, which lasted about two seconds.

Fall from a Tree.—A Maratha named Mahadoo Wittoo accidentally fell off a cocoanut tree on Sunday while in the act of drawing toddy. He was much injured and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Attempt to Commit Suicide.—Yesturday morning a Parsee named Nanabhoy Jamsetjee attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the Dobie Talao tank. He was taken out alive, and removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Run Over by a Carriage.—A Hindoo named Dawood Dewjee was on Sunday run over by a carriage on the Market Road. He was seriously hurt and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he now lies in a precarious state.

Attempt to Steal.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee sentenced one Pandoo Rama to six months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of attempting to steal two silver ornaments from the person of a child.

Charge of Bribery against a Mamlutdar.—The *Guzerat Mitra* states that Mr. Manekial Venilal, Mamlutdar of Bulsar, has been suspended on a charge of bribery. Mr. Keshowlal Nathoobhai, Mamlutdar of Julalpore, has been appointed temporarily.

Accident on Board-Ship.—A Goanese named Pascoal DeSouza, employed on board the steam-ship Dunraven, was accidentally knocked into the hold of the ship on Saturday by a bale of cotton. He was much hurt and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

The House of Correction.—There were 342 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these, 116 were under sentences from the High Court, 191 from the magistrates of police, and 35 from military courts martial. Of the prisoners, 256 were natives, and the remaining 86 Europeans.

Sent to the Reformatory.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Goanese named Antone Kaithan, aged about thirteen years, was charged with stealing a coat belonging to one Bastino Costa. He was ordered to be sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory.

The Weather in Kurrachee.—A correspondent informs us that rain fell steadily for a couple of hours on Wednesday. There had been slight showers also in the earlier part of the week. The first Criminal Sessions for the year were opened *pro forma* on the 19th, but there were no cases for trial.

Unruly Coolies.—Lukmon Jeewajee and twenty-one other coolies were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday with assaulting one another and with disorderly behaviour at the Carnac Bunder. They were adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 10 each, and further bound over to keep the peace in the sum of Rs. 25 each.

Dealing with Children.—A Borah named Joonab Tyab was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday, with taking from a child under the age of fourteen years a pledge or security for a sum of money lent or advanced thereon, without the knowledge or consent of the owner. Prisoner admitted the offence and was fined Rs. 15.

Fatal Accident.—An inquest was held on Saturday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of a Mahomedan woman named Merabai, aged about sixty years, who was knocked down by a bullock cart on the Sooparee Baug Road on the 21st inst. The inquiry stands adjourned till to-morrow. The driver of the cart is in custody of the police.

Burglary.—A Parsee named Jamsetjee Dosabhoy reported to the executive police that some person entered his shop on Sunday night, situated on the Kalbadevi Road, and stole therefrom currency notes and cash amounting to Rs. 100; also a number of Europe and country-made boots and shoes of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,000 or thereabouts.

The Charge against a Parsee of Surat.—The hearing of the charge of criminal misappropriation against a Parsee named Dosabhai Eduljee, wahiwatdar to the late Begum of Surat, was proceeded with last week, before Mr. East, full-power magistrate of Surat. After the examination of two native witnesses the case was adjourned for furthur enquiry to this day. Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta, barrister, defended the accused.

The Charge against the Chief Steward of the Good Hope.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, William Lovedale, chief steward of the steam-ship Good Hope, was again brought up. Mr. Prescot (Prescot and Winter) appeared on behalf of the captain. Mr. Cleveland (Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile) for the defence. The magistrate remarked that the case before him was obviously a dispute about accounts and nothing else, and the matter, he thought, might be brought to an amicable settlement by Messrs. Finlay, Muir, & Co., agents of the ship. He adjourned the case for a week.

Parsee Matrimonial Court at Surat.—At a sitting of the Parsee Matrimonial Court at Surat on Friday last, before Mr. Macpherson, Acting District Judge, and seven Parsee delegates, the case of Buchoobae v. Jehanghier Merwanjee, an employée in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, was called for hearing. Mr. Jehanghier with Mr. Kaikhusbro appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Kevulram for the defendant. In this case the plaintiff had filed a petition against her husband for a divorce, on the ground of his having committed adultery with a married woman, and having deserted plaintiff for two years and upwards. The proceedings were in the desire of the parties conducted with closed doors. The Court after hearing evidence pronounced judgment, with the unanimous verdict of the delegates, to the effect that a decree be made for the dissolution of the marriage subsisting between plaintiff and defendant, and the defendant to pay plaintiff's costs. On the termination of the case the learned Judge thanked the delegates, some of whom had come to assist the Court from Broach and Ahmedabad, for the trouble they had been put to.

Poona Female Orphanage.—His Highness the Maharajah Holkar sent a donation of Rs. 200 to the Female Orphanage (Mrs. Beaumont's), Poona, before leaving for Bombay.—*Deccan Herald.*

An Ominous Announcement.—Last night there was to have been an entertainment by Mr. and Mrs. Beanee at the Eastern Bengal Theatre. Owing to causes which need not be defined there was no performance, and Mr. and Mrs. Bennee have embarked on board the E. B. R. Co's steamer which left at daylight this morning. We hope they have left none behind to regret their departure.—*Bengal Times.*, Jan. 21.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Malwa, Captain G. Hyde, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following additional passengers:—

For Venice.—Mr. Walter Newman, Captain and Mrs. Tennyson and infant.
For Aden.—Mr. Dinshaw Dhunjeeshaw.

THE HOLKAR AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

His Highness Maharaja Holkar visited His Excellency the Governor at Government House, Parell, yesterday afternoon. The 20th Regiment N. I. furnished a complete company, with band and colours, under the command of a European officer, to parade at Government House at 3-45 P.M. as a guard of honour on the occasion. A salute of nineteen guns was fired from the saluting battery on His Highness's arrival at, and a similar salute on his departure from, Government House.

APPLICATION TO VARY A DECREE.

SHAMAVAHOO, WIDOW, V. DWARKADAS YUSSONJEE AND LUKHMIDAS KHEMJEE.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, on behalf of the defendants, the executors of the estate of late Goculdas Tejpall, moved that the decree made by his Lordship in the suit should be varied in certain particulars as to the costs of defendants in their capacity as executors. The application arose out of his Lordship's direction last week that the Master should tax the costs as between attorney and client. Upon the wording of the decree, the Master declined to tax the cost of the executors as between attorney and client; and the learned counsel now applied for a formal variation in the second item of the decree to the effect that, instead of the costs of the defendant Lukhmidas Khemjee, being paid out of the estate, the costs of both the executors should be paid out of the estate. The defendant Dwarkadas appeared in the suit in two capacities: he filed a written statement in his own name and also as co-executor with defendant Lukhmidas Khemjee.

Sir Charles Sargent—I must decline to listen to you unless you asked to correct a mere clerical error.

Mr. Macpherson said it was a clerical error to which he wished to draw the Court's attention.

Sir Charles Sargent—I refuse your application. I refuse to review my order.

Mr. Macpherson said that as to that, an appeal would lie. The learned counsel then tried to explain at length the variation he wished to have made.

Sir Charles Sargent—I won't listen to anything of the sort. I cannot review my order.

Mr. Macpherson—And I submit your Lordship will listen. I must make the application I am instructed to make unless your Lordship orders me to sit down. The other side think it right to state in a letter that my client's costs should be taxed as between attorney and client; and the application is not opposed.

Sir Charles Sargent—It is most inconvenient to review these decrees months and months after they are made. The difficulty is to make any alteration in the decree after such a lapse of time.

Mr. Macpherson submitted that there was no misconduct on the part of the co-executor, and that if the costs of one executor were taxed as between attorney and client, it was evident that the costs of the other should be taxed in a similar manner.

Sir Charles Sargent—I really think this is not the time to alter the decree. I won't listen to you.

Mr. Macpherson—I submit with great deference that your Lordship is bound to hear when I ask your Lordship to rectify a decree in regard to obvious errors in it.

Sir Charles Sargent said he could not decide at this distance of time whether it was an error or whether the order in that particular was made on due consideration. His impression was that it was made on a mature deliberation of the facts of the case.

Mr. Macpherson—I am trying to satisfy your Lordship, and I think I will be able to show that it is an obvious error.

Sir Charles Sargent—Strictly speaking, I am not bound to hear you when you ask me to review my judgment after the time has elapsed.

Mr. Macpherson—Your Lordship will hear my application, and your Lordship may refuse it after hearing me.

Sir Charles Sargent—My first difficulty is to hear you at all, the time for review having passed; and the second difficulty is to put myself in the frame of mind in which I was at the time I made the order.

Mr. Macpherson—A judge is bound to do justice between the parties conscientiously, and I apply on that ground according to the Chancery practice at home.

The learned counsel cited an authority; some further discussion occurred; and Mr. Macpherson was eventually allowed to state the whole of his application.

Sir Charles Sargent—I had some regrets after I made the decree, and they were not in favour of your client. I thought very ill of Lukhmidas Khemjee at the time. I will not hear you argue the question whether I was right or wrong in making the order for cost. You must excuse me for having interrupted you so much, but the Court knows more of the matter than counsel do. Knowing as I do the whole history of the case, and knowing that I gave the costs of one executor and not of the other, I have a strong impression that I did so advisedly. It is necessary that parties should find out mistakes and come in proper time. It is not a question of arguments. Your motion must be refused.

It was refused accordingly.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The s. s. Sea Gull, 997 tons, Captain S. S. Ridge, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

The barque Zodiac, 373 tons, Captain J. Garrick, which arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Sunderland (August 7th) brought 636 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

The ship Thunderbolt, 1,193 tons, Captain James Goldsworthy, which arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Liverpool (October 13th) brought 1,477 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Co.

The barque Sirius, 264 tons, Captain A. Garre, which arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Mauritius, brought 21 bags goraf seed, 35 bags cloves, and 4,268 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Hajee Adam Seedic.

The s. s. Ooroh, 162 tons, Nacoda, which arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Cutch, brought four bags silver, and one hundred and thirty-two deck passengers. She will sail to-day for the same port with a general cargo and sixty-two deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. India, 656 tons, Captain J. Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Head and family, five natives, and one hundred deck passengers.

The French mail steamer Meinam, arrived in the Madras roads on Saturday morning from Calcutta with the following passengers:—For Madras—Messrs. C. Dauks, F Cochrane, J. W. B. Money, and J. H. Findley. For Poudicherry—Mrs. Edise, Mr. Longloise and Mrs. Bayet. For Reunion—Mr. Cordell. For Ismalia—Mr. Conocla. For Marseilles—Mr. Tesks, Capt R F N Banks, Mrs Oliphant, Messrs Wilson and J Marcade.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water. Time.	Height.	Jan.—February.	Low Water. Time.	Height.
H. M.	Ft. In.		H. M.	Ft. In.
6 48 m	3 8	Tuesday 27	0 24 m	1 0
8 15 a	3 10		1 3 a	5 5
7 35 m	2 3	Wednesday ... 28	2 3 m	0 11
9 35 a	4 8		2 18 a	5 8
8 49 m	2 1	Thursday 29	3 22 m	1 4
10 19 a	5 3		3 17 a	6 0
9 47 m	2 8	Friday 30	4 19 m	0 10
11 0 a	5 8		4 7 a	6 2
10 36 m	3 0	Saturday 31	5 5 m	2 5
11 35 a'	6 1		4 50 a	6 5
11 19 m	3 5	Sunday 1	5 41 m	3 1
.....	.....		5 31 a	6 4
0 9 m	6 2	Monday 2	6 16 m	3 7
11 56 a	3 9		6 4 a	6 2

Moon—Full, 1st, 6h. 8' 0". P.M.

HIGH COURT.—27TH JANUARY.

[Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, Knight.]

Ecclesiastical Side.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Hirabai widow of the said deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey v Goribai, mother of the said deceased—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Hirabai, widow of the said deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey v Rahimothai, daughter of Alloo Paroo and sister of the said deceased—Dallas and Lynch—Part heard.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Hirabai widow of the said deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey v Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy—Tyabjee and Sayani.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Hirabai, widow of the said deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey v Jafferbhoy Goolam Hoosein—Tyabjee and Sayani.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Goribai, mother of the said deceased—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile v Jafferbhoy Goolam Hoosein—Tyabjee and Sayani.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.]

Long Causes.

810-71—Jefferson and Payne—Luximbai, widow, &c. v Premjee Isser and another—Janardhun.

874-72—J C Cama—Sormull Ramjus v Goculdass Khooshaldass—Chaik and Turner.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Marriott.]

Short Causes.

731-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—S. Tyabjee and others v Heerjee Sarung and others—No appearance.

443-73—Jefferson and Payne—Mowlabux Nubibux and another v Munjee Mahomed Polay—No appearance.

808-73—Dallas and Lynch—Ladcooverbai widow v Joseph Michael and others—No appearance.

846-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Hurridass Soondersdass v Memon Mahomed Ally—No appearance.

851-73—Jefferson and Payne—Jethabai Haribhoy and others v Vundravundas Chugonbhoy P. and others—No appearance.

778-73—M M Munshi—Kbjee Visram v Ruttonvaloo widow and others—Jefferson and Payne.

Long Causes.

818-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Jesus Paulo Pereira v Culmet Mathewa de Souza—Dr Dallas.

823-71—Prescot and Winter—Candas Shewaklall v The Commissioner of Customs—Mr Hearn.

92-73—M H Khan—Gulla Roopajee and another v Bhagoobai, widow—Jefferson and Payne.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey.]

16-73—Jefferson and Payne—Hakamchund Kessowjee v Bhimsey Ghella.

891-73—Ritmingston, Hore and Langley—Kessowjee Naik v Alfred Preston.

63-73—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey—Gunputrao Shamrao v Wittoba Krushnajee and another—Shamrao Pandoorung.

791-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Serpal Kutchra v Zeena Jootha and another.—No appearance.

812-73—Leathes Crawford and Boevey—Soonderjee Jaitha v Spencer, Shaw and Co.

847-73—M. B. Barbhaya—Narayen Sewjee v Gunput Bapoojee.

849-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Choonilall Belaselall v Peer Mahomed Kha.

492-71—Leathes Crawford and Boevey—Moolchund Ruttonjee and others v Punna Kustnajee and another—Jefferson and Payne.

522-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Lalljee Jairam v. Hajee Scoleman Hajee and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

564-72—Jefferson and Payne—Fazoola Khacklani v Jaseram Kessowram—Shapurjee and Thacurdass.

575-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Keshowrao Ramchunder R. v Henry Gamble and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

174-72—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Vulubdass Hurjevundass and another v Rustomjee Hormusjee—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.

536-72—Jefferson and Payne—Fazoola Khacklani v Purmanundass Muthooradass—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

HIGH COURT.—26TH JANUARY.

(Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.)

Coverbai, widow, v. Maneckbaee, widow, and others.

Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the plaintiff. The Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, appeared for defendant Maneckbaee. Mr. Gill appeared for other defendants.

The Advocate-General moved that defendant Manakbaee be authorised to sell the bungalow at Malabar Hill forming part of the estate of Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy Readymoney, the testator, by public auction, with *liberty* to bid at the sale and to receive the proceeds and pay thereout all the costs of the sale and conveyance of the premises, and of obtaining the sanction of the Court for the sale of the premises to Mr. E. D. Sassoon, and the costs that have been incurred by her in repairing the bungalow; and, after defraying all such costs and charges, to pay out of the balance of the proceeds Rs. 12,783 with interest thereon, being the moiety of the sum of Rs. 25,567, the valuation fixed for the bungalow, in pursuance of a certain indenture of lease dated 10th April 1843; and that after payment of all such sums, she be further authorised to pay out of the residue all the taxed costs of the parties to this suit; and that if any surplus remained, to invest it in the four per cent. Government loan, and deposit such loan with the Accountant-General of the Court until further order; and, lastly, that the costs of Maneckbaee, in respect of the sale and the former and present application, be paid as between solicitor and client. The bungalow was built under a peculiar lease, at the termination of which it was to be valued, and half the value was to be paid by the owner to the lessee or his representative. Last year, when the lease expired, Mr. E. D. Sassoon was the representative of the lessee; and the value of the bungalow was settled to be about Rs. 22,000. It became necessary to raise the funds to pay the lessee; but Mr. Sassoon offered to purchase the bungalow for Rs. 22,000, and the defendant was at the time spared the necessity of raising funds. When the matter was before his Lordship in August last, some dispute occurred as to the brokerage, which Mr. Sassoon declined to pay, and the consequence was that he eventually withdrew the offer. Lieut. W. S. Stuart, Mr. Sassoon's predecessor, took the lease from the husband of defendant Maneckbaee, and Mr. Sassoon having withdrawn his offer, the learned counsel now asked the Court to allow his client, who has the management of the property, to sell the bungalow in order to pay half the value to Mr. Sassoon. The plaintiff probably wished to join in the arrangements for the sale, but the learned counsel was instructed to oppose such a proposal, since the mother and daughter have always been at arms' length.

Mr. Mayhew, for the plaintiff, said this was an administration suit, and that it being now in the Master's office, the sale should be conducted by the Master. The learned counsel submitted that the cost of the repairs to the bungalow ought to be paid by the tenant for life, who should also pay the interest due to the lessee. The surplus, after paying the outgoings and charges should be invested in the name of the Accountant General, and not that of defendant Mane

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

The news from the Gold Coast is very satisfactory. Although all previous stories of Ashantee panic have proved to be grossly exaggerated, there seems reason to believe that the retreat of our foes became most disorderly at last, and even that a spirit of insubordination had broken out amongst them. It would be a mistake, however, to rely upon these tales of "demoralization;" for we cannot know how far the demoralization may extend, nor to what causes it may be due; nor is it to be assumed with safety that men who are certainly not cowards have been suddenly and finally convinced of the uselessness of resistance. The campaign must proceed as against a vigorous and dangerous enemy yet. But what we may assuredly rejoice at is, that Sir Garnet Wolseley has now at command a considerable body of British troops, and may take any means and any chance that offers of using them with effect. That they were not immediately landed is in accordance with the original, or rather the amended, design of the campaign. Of course if Sir Garnet had been blessed with a few hundred trustworthy men a few weeks ago, he would have turned them to excellent account in chasing the Ashantees into their own territory. But it was always understood that the British troops were to do the work of invasion. They were to wait till a road had been made to the Prah, and then were to be disimbarked and marched as quickly as possible to destroy Coomassie. And this is the programme which will now be carried out, apparently. Mr. Cardwell's account of the expedition, though very much is omitted from it, shows that the plan of operation, so far as the sending out troops is concerned, accorded precisely with the best judgment that could be formed at the time. Of course the great blunder, a blunder persisted in in despite of all warning, was in trusting to the Fantee Militia, as one of our contemporaries calls the Fantee rabble. Had not that trust been rotten, and obviously rotten, there would have been nothing to complain of as to the supply of men. Mr. Cardwell tells us (though it was known before) that it was arranged that Sir Garnet Wolseley should go with a body of selected officers to reach the coast about the 1st of October, form his own judgment upon the measures necessary to be taken, and report the result to the Government at home. In the meantime, men and material arranged in concert with him were to be prepared, so that, if necessary, they might be sent forthwith. On his part, as soon as he reached the coast, he was to make such preparations for their reception as would make the risks of climate as small as possible. "A road had to be prepared, stations, hospitals, and carriers provided; and not the least part of the precautions was to take care that on the moment of their arrival everything should be ready for immediate action." All this part of the affair seems to us to have been well arranged: if there had been any proper knowledge of the worthlessness of our black "allies," and a few men had gone out with Sir Garnet Wolseley, the plan would have been unimpeachable. That it will work well at last can hardly be doubted. If Coomassie is to be destroyed, we are now in as good a position to destroy it as could well be hoped for; and there is yet time enough before our troops. But nothing can persuade us that it is either a noble or a useful enterprise; it is too soon yet to regard it as accomplished; and as to what will happen when Coomassie is destroyed and our troops are withdrawn, that is a prospect more mysterious than pleasing.

Mr. Cardwell in his speech at the annual dinner of Oxford Druids, spoke at some length upon the Ashantee war. In responding for the army, the right hon. gentleman said:—At the present moment you see, not in conflict with a great European foe, but with a savage enemy and with the forces of nature, a distinguished general, who already, before the time had arrived at which his principal forces were arranged to join him, has inflicted considerable reverses upon his savage enemy. You have seen the officers who surround him leading an inferior race, the native allies, with all the prowess that distinguished the heroes of Homer. You have not seen, but I have seen, among those who had not been so fortunate as to be selected, that spirit of anxiety to join their comrades in the field which is ever the distinguishing quality of the British soldier. The time is not distant when you will be receiving daily information of the achievement of those soldiers. They have already joined their general, and the interval will be brief before you hear of what they have done. In a subsequent speech, Mr. Cardwell said:—

We have reason to know that the troops for which Sir Garnet Wolseley has been preparing must have arrived, the first of them about the 8th of December, the others immediately after. There have been some comments in the papers as if they ought to have arrived sooner. Such is not the opinion of the high medical authority in concert with whom and with Sir G. Wolseley the measures of the Government have been taken. The climate was the enemy to be dreaded, and not man, and Government took its measures accordingly. December, January, February, and March were laid down by the highest medical authority as the months in which, if it should be found necessary to employ Europeans, they ought to be there. It was arranged that after consulting every authority, medical and military, in this country, Sir Garnet Wolseley should go with a body of selected officers to reach the coast about the 1st of October, form his own judgment upon the measures necessary to be taken, and report the result to the Government at home. In the meantime men and material, arranged in concert with him, were to be prepared, so that if necessary they might be sent forthwith. On his part, as soon as he reached the coast, he was to make such preparations for their reception as would make the risk of the climate to them as small as possible. A road had to be prepared for their march, stations; hospitals, and carriers provided; and not the least part of the precautions was to take care that on the moment of their arrival everything should be ready for immediate action. For of all things most pernicious to our gallant soldiers is the state of inaction. These were the purposes of the Government, and there is every reason to believe that they have been up to the present time successfully accomplished. Sir G. Wolseley's despatch was considered by the Cabinet on the day on which it arrived in London; the order for compliance was given the same evening; and in forty-eight hours the transports had sailed from Plymouth with the stores and that portion of the troops which was in this island. They called at Queenstown for the portion which was in readiness there, and sailed forthwith for the Coast. According to the highest medical authority, they will have arrived as soon as it was expedient they should, and it may be confidently hoped that each succeeding mail will bring news of the successful operations of our distinguished General and his gallant officers and men. The time of preparations is over. Sir G. Wolseley, at the head of her Majesty's gallant officers and men, and Captain Glover, whose former services have entitled him to be called the Father of the Houssas, leading a force of native auxiliaries on the flank, but subordinate to the orders of Sir G. Wolsley, are no doubt in active movement at this hour, and news may be expected before long of their achievement.

A NURSERY FOR CLERGYMEN.

The following curious letter (the *Glasgow Herald* says) has been recently issued to the ministers of the Established Church of Scotland:—

Offices of the Church, 22, Queen-street,

Edinburgh, December 16, 1873.

Rev. dear Sir,—I write at the request of several gentlemen who are deeply concerned about the insufficient number of well-qualified probationers at present available for the various spheres of usefulness which are daily opening up in our Church. They feel that energetic means must be adopted to supply this want if the church is to maintain her efficiency. They contemplate aiding and encouraging, by pecuniary grants, young men of ability and character, who desire to study for the Ministry. They consider it of [vital importance that every such student should, throughout his university curriculum, be a regular worshipper in some particular congregation, from the minister, elders, and members of which he should experience friendship and attention. With a view to all this, I have to beg that you will kindly inform me, on or before the 8th proximo, whether you know of any youth in your parish or congregation who is inclined to become a minister, and whom you believe to be fitted for the office by his talents and dispositions. I need scarcely add that no advantage would ensue to the Church from bringing forward an inferior class of students, and that the gentlemen in whose name I address you rely upon your not recommending to them any one of whose qualifications you have the slightest doubt, and who is not likely to pass a preliminary examination. Should you happen to be acquainted with any arts students in the University of Edinburgh who desire to be recognized as members of the Church of Scotland while prosecuting their studies, I would feel obliged by your furnishing me with their names and addresses, as it has been thought that good might result from their being occasionally convened in social meetings, where they might have an opportunity of becoming known to ministers and older members of the Church, by whom their interests might be promoted.
—Yours faithfully, K. M. PHIN.

INTERNATIONAL TONNAGE COMMISSION.

The International Commission which has been meeting at Constantinople in pursuance of the invitation addressed to the Maritime Powers by the Government of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan has taken for its guidance the circular despatches of the Imperial Government to its agents abroad, dated respectively the 1st of January and 13th of August, 1873, and the Vizierial letters addressed to his Highness the Khédive of Egypt, on the 17th Diemszi-ul-ewel and 6th Diemazi ul-Akhir, 1290 (the 12th and 30th of July, 1873), as well as the instructions of the Sublime Porte to their delegates. It has devoted twenty-one sittings to the discussion of the questions submitted to it and followed the rules which it had previously laid down, as shown by its *proces verbaux*. In fixing the order of its labours the Commission has thought it advisable to abide by the suggestions of His Imperial Majesty's Government, contained in the letters addressed to the Powers and in the instructions given to the Ottoman delegates.

These documents recommended the investigation in the first place of the best mode of ascertaining (1) the total and the utilizable capacity of a ship, and (2), as a consequence thereof, the examination of the scale of dues as now levied by the Company on the Suez Canal. The Commission, following this order of ideas divided its work into two distinct parts—viz., first, the question of tonnage generally; secondly, the question of the tolls on the Suez Canal. Taking the first point and considering it in all its aspects, the Commission classified it under two principal headings—gross tonnage; net tonnage.

The Commission presents, as follows, the reasons which determined its opinions on that part of its labours. It is a traditional usage of all maritime countries to submit merchant vessels to a measurement, the result whereof, known under the general name of "tonnage," serves as the basis of the taxation to which a ship is or can be made liable everywhere and under any circumstances. The fixing of tonnage appertains in every country to the sovereign power as one of the attributes of public authority. Although this was originally determined in every State according to local convenience, yet the different systems of the various maritime countries tended towards a common rule, and gradually as maritime commerce increased the special privileges reserved to vessels of individual nations under their navigation laws gave way to international competition.

"Displacement" with a unit of weight and the supposed equivalent in volume was the main principle of the old rules of tonnage, for determining what a ship could carry or contain. But experience has shown everywhere the impossibility of determining by a fixed and constant rate the carrying power of a ship, which necessarily varies according to the nature, the form, and density of each of the component parts of a cargo as well as according to the season, state of the weather, and the respective length of voyages. It is, on the contrary, always possible to measure exactly the internal capacity of a ship, and to deduct thereform in a practical way the space which manifestly cannot be utilized for earning freight. The different ordinances on this subject, after passing through analogous stages of experiments and study have all come to this conclusion. Happily, in spite of the variety of the processes employed, the efforts to establish under nearly similar conditions a comparative table of the maritime tonnage of the different nations have at last proved successful. If the same rules of measurement are everywhere adopted a just comparison between ship and ship will be effected satisfactorily and, shipping will be everywhere taxed after an uniform and equitable mode.

This unification of tonnage may be realized by adopting a formula combining the three following conditions:—First, that of causing the internal capacity of a ship to be measured with all the precision that geometrical science is practically capable of; secondly, that of expressing this capacity in tons, the unit of which is obtained by a common divisor, which best embodies for all maritime countries the ancient traditions of their common experience, and which gives as quotient a mean of all the varying conditions under which ships are employed; thirdly, that of disallowing, in determining the net tonnage which is to be the basis of taxation, any deduction of space, but that which cannot be used for earning freight by being employed for carrying passengers or merchandise.

The Commission has considered whether it would not be better to suppress the expression, "ton of measurement," in order to avoid the continual confusion between this ton and the different tons of weight of volume employed in trade; but after patient deliberation it has formed the opinion that the time has not yet come when such a change in the usages of the commercial and maritime world can be recommended, and it has decided to adopt as unit of measurement the ton of capacity of Moorsom's system—viz., of 100 English cubic feet or 2·83 cubic metres.

The International Commission, after laying down these principles, acknowledged that the process of measuring the capacity of ships established in the United Kingdom by the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, under the name of Moorsom's system, realizes best the conditions required to determine gross tonnage, and agreed that no other system can better secure the application of the precise rules of deduction which are to determine the net tonnage, nor lend itself with greater advantage to the unification of tonnage at which the Commission is seeking to arrive.

It further ascertained that such is the opinion of the Maritime Powers, inasmuch as Germany, Austro-Hungary, Denmark, the United States of America, France, Italy, Norway, and Turkey have successively adopted Moorsom's system, with slight variations in its application; and Belgium, Spain, Holland, and Sweden intend, as has been declared by their respective delegates, shortly to adopt it.

The International Commission next established that as regards the net tonnage of steamships, the enactments of the English law of 1854 are not all which could be desired, inasmuch as for a class of vessels whose engines occupy a certain proportion of the total capacity, the deduction is one of a percentage of the gross tonnage, while in other ships the deduction is derived only from the space occupied by the engines.

It further recognized the fact that there exist two other systems under which deductions are made, and that the difference between these two consists in the mode of dealing with the coal bunkers. The first regards moveable bunkers and is governed by the Danube rule; the other regards fixed bunkers, and is adopted in Germany, Austria, France, and Italy. Under the first of these systems a shipowner is free to employ his ships for commerce generally throughout the world, increasing or diminishing the space applicable for coals according to the requirements of each voyage, while by the other system he is obliged to adopt fixed bunkers inapplicable for cargo, and which can only hold coals for a certain duration of voyage. Considering that opinions are divided upon the respective advantages of the systems, the Commission recommended for the acceptance of the Maritime Powers the modes of procedure hereinafter contained and the rules of measurement annexed to the present report.

If these recommendations be adopted, it would be desirable that ships' papers should disclose all details of measurement and the calculation by which gross tonnage has been found and the deductions for determining net tonnage allowed. In any case where in the measurement of the total capacity of a ship, any exceptions have been allowed, such exceptions ought to be mentioned in her papers.

In discussing and fixing the rules of measurement annexed to this report, the commission has been guided by the following considerations, which it also submits to the approbation of Maritime Powers:—

"§ 1. Every trading ship, whatever may be her nationality, ought to be furnished with a certificate of registry declaring (a) the gross tonnage, expressing her total capacity, and (b) the net tonnage, giving her capacity after deduction made of space recognized as unavailable for earning freight.

"§ 2. This certificate of registry, delivered by the competent Government authorities, filled in from measurements effected according to the rules proposed by the International Commission, shall be officially recognized in every country as the true basis for the application of ships' dues and taxes. These dues and taxes shall invariably be applied to the net tonnage of a ship.

"§ 3. Gross tonnage is best arrived at by Moorsom's system as defined by the rules of measurement adopted by the Commission and annexed to this report.

"§ 4. Gross tonnage comprehends the measurements of the whole space below the upper deck, as well as all space comprised within permanent constructions above that deck, which are covered and closed in.

"§ 5. To determine net tonnage the deductions from gross tonnage are—1, general deductions applicable alike to sailing and steam vessels; 2, special deductions applicable to steamers only.

"§ 6. General deductions refer (a) to the accommodation of the crew (stewards and passengers' servants are not to be considered as part of the crew), (b) to officers' cabins (the captain's not included therein), (c) to cookhouses and closets exclusively for the use of the crew, situated either above or below the upper deck, and (d) to covered and closed-in spaces, if any, in the upper deck employed for working the ship. These spaces are to be measured separately and the sum of them deducted. The sum total of these deductions is, however, in no case to exceed 5 per cent. of the gross tonnage, but this percentage may be distributed among the several spaces according to the practice and requirements of different countries."

Besides the above-named spaces it was proposed in the Commission to deduct further spaces occupied by the captain's cabin, the sail room, and other places for stowing ropes and other gear, but these latter deductions were not approved by an absolute majority of votes.

"§ 7. The Commission recommends the abolition of any system by which the net tonnage of a steamer would be derived from a percentage on her total capacity.

"§ 8. Deductions special to steamers relate (a) to the engine-room and boilers, (b) to the shaft trunk in a screw ship, and (c) to permanent coal bunkers. The space occupied by the engine-room, shaft trunk, tunnel and coal bunkers are to be accurately measured.

"§ 9. If the ship has not permanent bunkers, or if she has only lateral bunkers, and her coal is stowed in bunkers shut off from the hold by means of moveable partitions, then the spaces of these lateral and temporary bunkers are not to be measured. In this case the rule to be applied is that in force on the Danube—namely, an allowance is made for the coal space by giving 50 per cent. of the space occupied by the engine in a paddle-wheel steamer and 75 per cent. in a screw steamer.

"§ 10. Ships furnished with permanent bunkers may nevertheless be measured under the Danube rule. In this latter case, the net tonnage will be fixed according to the rules of the above paragraph.

"§ 11. In no case (except that of tugs) shall the total of these special deductions of steam ships exceed 50 per cent. of the gross tonnage.

"§ 12. For tugs when used exclusively as tugs, the special deductions may be made without any limit for space actually occupied by the engine-room and coal bunkers.

"§ 13. Provisionally, and until all the Governments have adopted uniform rules for net tonnage, and with the object of attaining in the meantime a certain uniformity of practice, a special certificate may be delivered to any steamer by the competent authorities of the country to which she belongs; which certificate shall be recognized officially in foreign parts, as establishing the net tonnage upon which dues are to be paid.

"§ 14. In those countries which have adopted Moorsom's system, the above-named special certificate shall be prepared indifferently either according to the rule applicable to ships with fixed bunkers or according to the Danube rule.

"§ 15. In countries where Moorsom's system has not yet been, but will, be adopted, steamers may be measured under Rule 2 of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, with the factors 0·0017 and 0·0018. From the gross tonnage thus found the special deductions given by the above §6 to §12 shall be made. The annexed special certificate as specified in §13 shall state the gross tonnage and the net tonnage of the ship; such net tonnage to be determined indifferently, either according to the rule applicable to ships with fixed bunkers or according to the Danube rule.

"§ 16. Open vessels are not comprised within the proposed international rules of measurement.

"§ 17. It is recommended that a penal provision shall be enacted to the effect that if any of the permanent spaces which have been deducted shall be employed either for the use of merchandise or passengers, or in any way profitably employed for earning freight, that space shall be added to the net tonnage and never more be allowed as a deduction."

The provisions of the above paragraphs embrace the principles which have guided the Commission throughout its labours, and it now desires to express the wish that, in order to guarantee in all countries the identical application of those principles, the rules of management proposed by it should be adopted either by diplomatic action or by Commissioners furnished with full powers, who should come to an understanding upon the means to be employed for putting those rules into execution and on all necessary details.

The Commission, in approaching the second part of its duties, has had, in accordance with the terms employed by the Ottoman Government in their injunctions to their delegates, to resolve the following question:—Is the system, now actually being applied for the levying of dues in the Suez Canal, in harmony with the provisions of the Act of Concession and of the Imperial Firman according to the interpretation given to those documents by the two Vizierial letters addressed to his Highness the Khedive?

After having examined the Act of Concession and the documents above-mentioned, the Commission opened the discussions thereon, and having successively listened to the observations of the delegates of Germany, Austria, Spain, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Holland, Russia, and Turkey, was called upon to deliberate upon a form of resolution presented by the delegates of Great Britain, as contained in the *procès verbaux*, Nos. 13 to 16. But before voting this resolution, the Commission received, on the 9th of December, through its president, communication of a letter of the same date addressed to him by his Excellency Rachid Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs. In deference to the recommendation contained in that letter, the Commission discussed and adopted officially an opinion, in the following form, which was accepted unanimously, and which the Commission declares it hopes is in harmony with the desire expressed by the Sublime Porte:—

"OPINION.

"Being invited by the Sublime Porte to express an opinion upon the system of laying dues on the Suez Canal under the concession, the Firman of 1866, and the Vizierial letters of the 17th Djemazi-ul-ewal, and 16th Djemazi-ul-akhir, 1290, and in conformity with the desire expressed in his Excellency Rachid Pasha's letter of the 9th of December, 1873; referring, on the one hand, to the Act of Concession of the Suez Canal—which concession is to remain untouched; and on the other hand referring—with a view to the application of the provisions of that Act—to the general principles and rules of measurement laid down by the International Commission hereinbefore, the Commission is of opinion that the dues to be levied in the Canal may be regulated by an arrangement upon the following bases:—

"SHIPS MEASURED ACCORDING TO MOORSOM'S SYSTEM.

"1. A surtax of 4f., in addition to the tax of 10f., shall be levied per net register ton on steamers whenever the deductions due to engines have been determined under section (a) of Clause 23 of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, defining Rule 3.

"2. This surtax shall be reduced to 3f. for every vessel which shall have inscribed upon her papers or annexed to these papers, the net tonnage, based on the system recommended by the International Commission, which shall form the basis for the levying of the tax and the surtax.

"3. It is to be understood that ships already measured according to the alternative system suggested by the Commission, and particularly those under paragraph (b) of the above-named clause of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, shall be liable from the present time to only a surtax of 3f. per ton of net register, provided always that the deductions for engines and fuel shall not exceed 50 per cent. of the gross tonnage.

"VESSELS MEASURED UNDER ANY SYSTEM OTHER THAN THAT OF MOORSOM.

"4. Gross tonnage of ships not measured under Moorsom's system shall be brought into accordance with that system by the application of the Danube scale of factors, and their net tonnage shall be determined according to sections (a) of the above-named Clause 23 of the Merchant Shipping Act. These vessels shall pay over and above the tax of ten 10f. a surtax of 4f. per ton on their net tonnage.

"PROVISION COMMON TO ALL VESSELS.

"5. The surtax of 3f. per net register ton shall be progressively reduced in the proportions hereinafter specified, according to the development of the annual net tonnage of ships passing through the Canal, and shall cease altogether so soon as the said tonnage shall have reached in any one year 2,600,000 net register tons when the original *maximum* tax of 10f. per ton only shall become applicable.

"The above-named diminution of the surtax shall be in the following scale:—So soon as the net tonnage shall reach 2,100,000 tons within a year, the company shall levy on the following year the surtax of 2½f. only. When the net tonnage shall have reached 2,200,000 tons within a year, the year following the surtax shall not exceed 2f. per ton, and so on; so that each annual increase of 100,000 tons shall entail a diminution of 50c. of the surtax for the year following, and when during any one year the net tonnage shall have arrived at 2,600,000 tons, the surtax shall be entirely abolished, and the original tax, not exceeding 10f. per ton, shall be reverted to.

"It is further to be understood (a) that whenever the increase of net tonnage within any one year shall exceed 100,000 tons, the surtax during the following year shall be diminished by 50c. per ton in respect of the increase of each 100,000 tons; (b) that once the surtax shall have been diminished or abolished, as provided above, no increase nor re-imposition shall be allowed, even if the amount of net tonnage passing through the Canal shall fall off; and (c) that the 1st of January (new style) shall be taken as the commencement of each year for the purposes of the surtax.

"TRANSPORTS, VESSELS OF WAR, AND VESSELS IN BALLAST.

"6. Vessels of war, vessels constructed or chartered for the transport of troops, and vessels in ballast, shall be exempted from all surtax; these shall pay no higher dues than the *maximum* of the tax of 10f. per net register ton."

After the Commission had expressed the above opinion in its 19th meeting, the First Delegate of Turkey made the two following declarations, having been authorized to do so by his Government:—

"First, that the authority to levy a surtax of 1f., given to the company in 1871 for a special purpose is withdrawn; and, secondly, that no modification for the future of the conditions for the passage through the Canal shall be permitted, whether in regard to the navigation toll or the dues for towage, anchorage, pilotage, &c., except with the consent of the Sublime Porte, which will not take any decision on this subject without previously coming to an understanding with the principal Powers interested therein."

The delegates of Great Britain, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Austro-Hungary, Germany, Turkey, France, Greece, and Russia declared at the 20th meeting of the Commission, that they were authorized by their Governments to accept the provisions of the arrangement herein-before contained. The delegates of Holland declared that they were likewise so authorized by their Government, but under the reserves which they had already made on certain points.

"This Report is drawn up and signed at Constantinople this day, the 6-18th December, 1873 (28 Chewal, 1290).

"GILLET and HARGREAVES, Delegates for Germany.
"KOSJEK, ZAMARA, and NICOLICH, Delegates for Austro-Hungary.
"CAMILLE JANSSEN, Delegate for Belgium.
"RUATA and TOGORES, Spanish Delegates.
"Baron D'AVRIL and RUMEAU, Delegates for France.
"STOKES and FRANCIS, British Delegates.
"ANAGYROS, Delegate for Greece.
"COVA, MATTIE, and VERNON, Delegates for Italy.
"JANSSEN and KEUN, Delegates for Holland.
"Baron STEIGER and KORCHIKOFF, Delegates for Russia.
"HEIDENSTAM, Delegate for Sweden and Norway.
"EDHEM PASHA, SALI PASHA, and MADRILLY EFFENDI, Delegates for Turkey."

DISAFFECTION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Cape Town, Dec. 4.—The news from Natal relative to the outbreak of war between that colony and the Zulus under Langalibalele is not conclusive. Her Majesty's ship Rattlesnake, with two companies of the 86th Regiment on board, has arrived at Natal. According to the latest advices, Langalibalele is reported to have escaped up the Drakensberg, and made off in the direction of the St. John's river, whither an expedition of natives and volunteers is to follow him. Some skirmishes have taken place, in which several rebels have been killed and wounded, and thirty-two head of cattle captured; it is thought that the rebels will be intercepted in their retreat by Adam Kok, chief of the Griquas. Despite the very stringent regulations forbidding it, no doubt exists that the rebels have been clandestinely supplied with arms. The profits of that traffic in South Africa are so great, and the risks so few, that legislation cannot cope with it. The *Cape Standard* censures the repressive policy of Natal towards the natives as having rendered the present outbreak inevitable. It also severely condemns the inadequacy of the measures taken by Natal to deal with the emergency which its mistaken administrations has brought upon the colony. The *Cape Standard* believes that, whether Langalibalele is caught or not, there is serious apprehension for the future. It is, however, of the utmost importance that he be caught quickly, as the longer he keeps his foes at bay, the greater the danger will become.

APHASIA.

The *British Medical Journal* remarks that the memoir of the late Lord Denman by Sir Joseph Arnould, which has recently appeared, contains, besides many points of legal and political interest, a study of aphasia, which ought not to escape the notice of those who pay particular attention to nervous diseases. On the 2nd of December, 1852, the Lord Chief Justice had a paralytic attack. This is what his biographer says of the condition in which it placed him:—"While he retained his emotional and intellectual faculties almost unimpaired, his powers of communication with others, by writing as well as by speech, were absolutely and entirely taken from him. That speech, indeed, should go, was quite in the ordinary course of paralytic seizures; but it does not, it is believed, always, or indeed often, follow to the extent that it did in Denman's case, that the power of self-originated writing should be so totally extinguished. He could frame written letters with a pen; he could readily distinguish one ivory letter from another when ranged in lines before him; but to form these letters into words, or words into sentences, was utterly beyond his powers, unless the words or sentences were written or put together as a model for him to copy. When he had received letters—and many kind correspondents, knowing the delight he felt in perusing them, were constant in writing to him—the only way he could acknowledge them was by copying, in a sort of formal print-hand, any passage in them that had particularly pleased him, and causing that to be sent to the writers, in token that he had read and been pleased by their communications. . . . He soon wrote very tolerably with the left hand, but it was found that he could 'originate nothing;' and when some deeds were sent from England for his signature, he could only sign his name by seeing it written out and copying it; and yet his mind was as clear as ever to receive impressions. He could read, and could clearly understand everything that was either read or said to him. Law reports, debates in parliament, &c., interested him as much as ever; and he showed by his countenance and by signs that he not only appreciated fine passages, but that he perfectly understood controverted points, and, could he have expressed himself, was as capable as ever of deciding them" (vol. ii. p. 338). In this state he continued for nearly two years—his death taking place rather suddenly on the 22nd of September, 1854. Many interesting particulars of his life during this period are mentioned by Sir Joseph Arnould: these we cannot transcribe here, but we are glad to call attention to them.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH

OF JANUARY 3.

CELIBACY AND WEDLOCK.

If single life is bad, then it stands to reason that double life is twice as bad.

STORIES FOR SUNDAY EVENINGS.

Mamma—"So now, Maggie, you understand all the story of Lot's wife—don't you?"

Maggie—"Yes—but I want to know where all the salt comes from that isn't made out of ladies."

HOLIDAY THOUGHT.

It is very foolish to be always reading, and making notes and trying to remember things. How much better to know as little as possible, and so, in every piece of information that is given you, to find the charm of novelty, which is the charm of existence.

THE PERILS OF M.P.'S.

In his address at Liskeard, Mr. Horsman is reported to have said that, "he attributed the fact of his having had measles three times to his having had to kiss so many babies on his canvass." In the opinion of the mothers, no doubt this kissing was a treat for the affectionate candidate. But as treating is now illegal, Mr. Horsman will be able in future to imitate Hood's "little O'Patrick," and "evade the bliss."

SONGS OUT OF SEASON.

Amongst the brakes and bushes,
A walkun Christmas Day,
The song and mizzel thrushes
I heerd both sing away.
The mildness of the season
It was as made 'em sing,
O course that stands to reason.
They thought as how 'twas spring.
Now let us tap our barrels,
So merry we will be,
While birds sings Christmas carols
On top o' many a tree.

HAWFINCH.

CANTATA FOR CHRISTMAS-TIDE

Recitativo.

This festive season is, we know,
The season of gratuities;
Of paying more than what we owe,
And gorging superfluities.

Aria.

Christmas comes but once a year;
When it comes, it costs us dear.
Brings us heaps of heavy bills,
And a lot of other ills;
Christmas troublesome appoals,
Christmas meetings, Christmas meals,
Christmas games and fooleries,
Christmas toys and Christmas trees,
Christmas carols at your doors,
Christmas boxes, Christmas bores.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1300 Amyone, Murphy—Volkart Brothers.
1287 Annot Lyle, Yeo—Finlay, Muir & Co.
952 Benton, Elliott—Lyon & Co.
1276 Benefactress, Gibbs—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1062 Contest, Carruthers—The Captain.
1243 Lady Allan, Hensen—Byramjee Pestonjee.
1766 Mistress of the Seas, Armstrong—Lawrence & Co.

FOR LONDON.

954 Bertha, Pate—Farnham & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

402 Berryer, Berger—The Captain.

FOR NEW YORK.

1482 Inspector, Thomas—The Captain.

FOR RANGOON VIA COCHIN.

299 Lorton Vale, Anderson—The Captain.

NOT FIXED.

1931 Accrington, Christee—Framjee, Sands & Co.
1319 Cavour, Evans—Lawrence & Co.
1245 Cashmere, Mayes—Lawrence & Co.
1278 Chrysolite, Parsons—W. Nicol & Co.
1497 Dreadnought, Fry—The Captain.
814 Flora, Cameron—M. Nusserwanjee.
926 Gad's Hill, Kelly—The Captain.
1610 Governor Wilmot, Lowe—The Captain.
780 J. N. Cushing, Baxter—Farnham & Co.
1200 Java, Miller—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1239 Lady Egedia, Richards—The Captain.
1218 Lydia Scholfield, Forsyth—Tudor & Co.
1026 Messenger, Parkins—The Captain.
1098 Nimrod, Lyle—Wallace & Co.
1001 Norah Greame, Cape—Edward Bates & Co.
1288 Peruvian Congress, Power—The Captain.
1332 Phineas Pendleton, Nichols—The Captain.
934 St. Bernard, Jourdien—S. Tyebjee & Co.
264 Sirius, Garre—Hajee Adam Sedick.
1193 Thunderbolt, Goldsworthy—Ritchie, Stuart, & Co.
692 Zephyrus, Dannis—The Captain.
375 Zodiac, Garrick—The Captain.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND MAIL STEAMER.

1348 China, Perrins—P. & O. Co.
3113 Hindoostan, Roskell—P. & O. Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

722 Ariel, Jones—W. and A. Graham & Co.
996 Cousett, Haisman—The Captain.
1044 Dunraven, Ettinger—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
875 Nio, Pinkney—McCulloch, Browne & Co.
985 South Tyne, Hallett—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR LONDON.

1018 Good Hope, Bainton—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR TRIESTE, &C.

844 Stamford, North—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

977 John Dixon, Preston—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR GENOA, &C.

874 Arabia, Coboara—C. Grondona.

FOR CHINA, &C.

285 Delhi, Lee—P. & O. Co.

NOT FIXED.

400 Avoiso Vedetta, Forto—(Italian Man-of-war).
1139 Asia, Gray—B. I. S. N. Co.
959 Arratoon Apear, Montgomery—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
650 Corvette Infante D. Joao, Wiegas—(P. G. Boat).
130 Hercules, Robert.
657 India, Henderson—B. I. S. N. Co.
369 Malacca, James—B. I. S. N. Co.
1069 Massilia, Anderson—P. & O. Co.
1275 Menzaleh, Warden—W. Nicol & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

FOR MOZAMBIQUE.

132 Estrella de Damao, Nacoda—H. Thawur & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

204 Leticia, Nacoda.

FOR DAMAUN.

142 Futti Islam, Nacoda.

FOR ANDAMAND ISLAND.

539 Bushire Merchant, Machow—H. A. S. Cadoo.

FOR COLSAGARPATAM & TUTICORIN.

165 M. Cadur Hydroos, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

1874 Abyssinia, James, R. N.
300 Clyde (ordinary).
472 Dargai, Steam Tug, Downing.
237 Magdala, Palmer, R. N.
303 May Frere, Gutterie.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—

FIRE INSURANCE.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
" Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
" Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
" Batavia Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
" China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
" La Neuchateloise, Swiss Transport Insurance Company.
" Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
" Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
" Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
" Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for	1852	£ 76,925
Do.	1872	£300,690
Do.	1872	£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds.....£ 1,602,976 11s. 7d.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

TRUSTEES.

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CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

CHAIRMAN.
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ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
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In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed. Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium.....£ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s. 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles, and tan